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KING OF AFGHANISTAN

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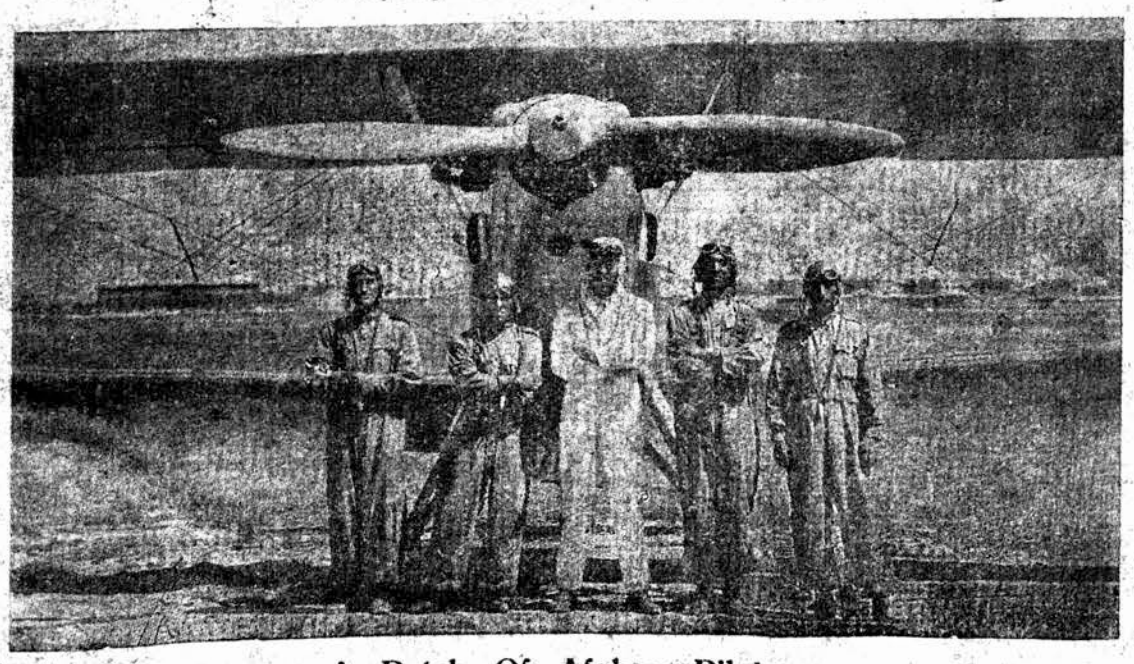
Afghanistan has leapt into news since the gathering of the storm on the Afghan-Pakistan border. The Trans-Frontier tribes living between the North West Frontier Province and Afghanistan were politically free, despite occasional punitive expeditions of the old British Raj in India. Pakistan's attempt to bring the Tribal tracts within her jurisdiction has given tempo to independent Pathanistan movement which threatens to flare up.

The Tribal population is nearly seven million, and they are Afghan or Pathan in their blood, outlook and way of life. They are out to win Pathanistan, for which the Fakir of Ipi fought with the British. Afghan authorities are keenly interested in the independence of the Tribes and their espousal of the cause had led to the recall of the ambassador from Pakistan. Tempers are on edge on both sides; however the King of Afghanistan hopes for a peaceful solution of the deadlock.

★

His Majesty Mohammed Zahir Shah



A Batch Of Afghan Pilots

FLEET STREET PEN-PICTURE

(See Page—4)

MUSIC THAT CURES

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By HARVEY DAY

INTEREST in the curative properties of music have been stimulated once again by Mr. Stewart Wilson, and people are asking whether this 'new' power is to be harnessed for the benefit of humanity.

The power of music to uplift or depress, to heal or destroy, is by no means new. The age-old story of Saul and David shows the disturbing effect of music. The Bible has many references to the soothing qualities of lute and harp. The Greeks of old, too, knew of this power, and we are told that the Greek musician, Timotheus caused Alexander the Great to fall into paroxysms of rage by playing the lyre in the Phrygian mode. He was, however able to soothe him by changing to the Lydian style.

Then, in 1744, John Armstrong tells us in his "Art of Preserving Health", that

"Music exalts each joy, allays each grief,
Expels diseases, softens every pain,
Subdues the range of poison, and the plague."

And a little earlier the famous Faculty of Medicine in Paris held an examination in which they asked "An Musica? Medio sit tenenda?" (Is music to be borne in mind by the Physician?)

Many who listen avidly to the radio have no doubt that it can soothe and heal; irritate and sicken. Ravel tells us, for instance of a lady who could not bear to listen to his "Bolero" without becoming hysterical. The normal man becomes highly irritable while listening to Bartok's jangling, and it is on record that the late Alfred Casella was pelted with tomatoes while trying to interest an audience in the works of Stravinsky and Honegger!

If music can have so violent an effect upon people who are sound in mind and body, how much more can it affect the sick?

Though it has been recognised for centuries that some connexion exists between music and medicine, doctors using music to cure their patients have always been regarded as cranks, and their teachings as new fangled theories.

Music is a form of noise. Noise consists of vibrations which impinge upon the ear drums.

Recently scientists have discovered all sorts of wonderful things about noise; that if the vigrations are raised or lowered it can change the shape of so-called solid substances. It can drive people mad or kill them. And, if properly regulated, it can give back sanity and renew health.

The music hall was so popular in Victorian times because people lived grim, gloomy, rigidly regulated lives, and an hour or two at the music hall released their inhibitions and rejuvenated them.

One of the first men to use music as a therapeutic agent on a large scale was Dr. E. C. Dent, of Manhattan State Hospital. He did not mind being laughed at, for he was convinced that some kinds of music act as a tonic.

He knew that David's harp drove out Saul's melancholia, that Philip the Fifth and Ferdinand of Spain always kept musicians at hand to dispel their gloom, and that De Quincey considered music a daily necessity. Hs also read that Gustav Kotte found that he could reduce the frequency of drugs if he gave his patients music.

Armed with such knowledge, Dent began his experiments. One of his patients lost the use of his fingers, so different kinds of music were played to him daily. Slow, sad melodies increased fatigue. Livelier ones not only dispelled it, but made his fingers move of their own free will.

The effect of music is magical. Ginett and Courtier found that lively major chords, without relation to melody, quickened the breathing; single notes increased the action of the heart, and rousing melodies made it beat even faster. Thus, the heart, lungs and nervous system are affected.

With deeper and quicker breathing more oxygen flows into the lungs. There is an increased supply of blood, and the lungs get rid of carbonic acid and waste matter. In some cases, music may be substituted for physical exercises.

Dr. Dent gives scores of examples of the effect that music had upon his patients. A woman suffering from chronic mania was placed in a strait jacket. She was violent and abusive. Then a Chopin nocturne was played. Soon her profanity ceased and she was normal again. When a Beethoven

(Continued on Page 6)

Patter

Ministering Angels

By Asude

I thought columnists were fairly hard boile eggs. I find I am mistaken. One distinguished member of the tribe—a writer in a Delhi evening daily—has registered wonders at acommon phenomenon which I can only describe as a cherub. This innocent scribe in a sophisticated era actually thinks that "women demand equality."

Which, of course, is an old Euclid but it so succinctly, absurd. Women demand nothing of the kind. It is true that they did want it in good Queen Victoria's times. But what's the point in raking it up in our times? Where did this man get the funny notion that "women demand equality"?

This is what happened. The scene was set at Delhi Mail station.

Members of the Constituent Assembly were leaving for their homes for the recess. In one of the compartments, all the lower berths had been allotted to men, and one of the upper berths had been given to a woman M. L. A. who sat on one of the lower berths determined not to give it up and go up.

"The men were still unmoved", the columnist regretted. "She was sitting with a determined look on her face with her arms akimbo as the train steamed off". He could not tell what happened after that.

I know that "look". It is the look of the superior species which will not be content with six of one OR half-a-dozen of the other, but must have both. Six of one AND half-a-dozen of the other. That is because the species 's superior to the species male. There is no question of that common-or-garden thing "equality."

Let me ask one simple question. What was she doing there, in a Man's compartment? There was a "Ladies' compartment", wasn't there? Yes, but she could always crash into a Men's compartment. But YOU, poor man, couldn't think of so much as peep into a Ladies' compartment, could you?

In other words, after having fairly and squarely got her "six of one" ear-marked for herself,—that is, her species,—she must needs go and nab what she can get from the "half-a-dozen of the other." Only, the elect on earth, the superior being, can get away with a wheeze like that. There is no question of "equality".

I take it, you, reader, happen to be a male. Well, what I ask you is this. Tell me, can you sew a shirt-button? Can you get your own supper? Can you hold a baby right side up? Can you hold a skein of wool right. Do you know anything of embroidery? Can you tell the colour "carmine" from "rouge" in lipsticks?

Now it is only the female of the speecies who has mastered these momentuous arts. Things which matter. And mind you, she has done all this after having beaten you at tennis, and golf, and shooting, and hunting, and racing, and swimming, and talking. She can bear a baby. You cannot.

You know the title "Dame" given by the King of England to women of outstanding fame? It is supposed to be the male counterpart of the title "Sir."

Now mark this. If YOU, mere male, become, a "Sir", your spouse automatically becomes a "Lady". But supposing the dear old woman grabs the title "Dame", do you become a "Sir" with the same automaticness? No, Sir, you don't. You remain the same old plan. "Mr" Nat for you to claim more than your "half-dozen." It is only the superior species which can do it.

That was how Dame Ellen Terry, Dame May Whitty, Dame Clara Butt, Dame Madge Kendall, Dame Nellie Melba, and Dame Sybil Thorndyke romped home with the full regalia of lady-knighthood whilst Messrs. Carew Webster Kennerly Butt, Kendall, Charles Melba, and Lewes Thornoyke stayed back to roll out the carpet for the Dames.

I rememoer the grim campaign started a few years ago by some of the darings for extra allowance of luggage over the males in aeroplanes. The argument was that as women were of lighter weight than men, the balance should be made up in the form of a larger quota of permissible luggage.

Mark the hypothesis. "As women were of lighter weight than men". What they meant was that as woman HOPED they were lighter weight than men. The hope was born of the self-denying ordeals the dear hearts subjected themselves to for attaining that stream-lined finish so dear to the darlings. The dieting and the massaging and the steam-baths and the slapping and the "packing" which convert them to the beautiful maypoles you see at Connaught Place of evenings.

But it is just a hope. For, not all reach the Valhalla of their dreams, and some even beat their males in avoirdupois. It was unfortunate that the majority of the deputationists who invaded the Air Member with their manifesto were rather on the broad-beamed side. That queered the pitch of the darlings, and battle was lost. But it was a near thing.

When I was travelling to Madras in May last in the good old Grand Trunk Express, a not-so-young Anglo-Indian lady in military uniform tried to get into the compartment with about 4 maunds of luggage and a couple of huge hounds in trail. I passed the luggage, being by nature inoffensive. I drew the line at the dogs.

She fought. She got the entire Railway staff and an R.T.O. to back her up. But I stuck to my guns. "No dogs", I said, and meant it

(Continued on Page 27)

ROYALTY ON WAY TO ASCOT

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret on way to Ascot for the races.

KING OF THE OCEAN

★

By CLIVE BEECH

FEW sailors do not know the albatross. Ever since man first sailed across the seas he has held this great bird of the world's oceans in awe and respect, creating all kinds of legends and stories about it. For many centuries it was held to be fatally unlucky to kill an albatross—and it will be remembered that it was this very crime which brought Coleridge's Ancient Mariner all his trouble.

Albatrosses are by far the largest and, generally speaking, the most numerous of all the truly oceanic birds of the world. They are essentially creatures of the southern oceans, but so great is their range of flight that they may be encountered anywhere well out of sight of land. Incidentally, they are among the few birds completely unknown to the landlubber in the civilised world. To study them at all, man must spend lengthy periods at sea, for these birds live all their lives on the ocean, only touching land for a few months each year to breed. An albatross on land, apart from the desolate, uninhabited islands of the far south where they nest, is a great rarity and is only caused by a bird being driven ashore against its will in a strong gale.

With their curious tubular nostrils, enormous span of their narrow wings, their huge size and unmistakable habit of gliding and sailing tirelessly over the waves, albatrosses are easy to recognise. They are indeed the gulls of the wide oceans, often becoming exceedingly tame and intelligent when they follow ships, which they do regularly. Many a ship's crew of both ancient and modern times have felt the seven seas less lonely because of the friendly presence of a following albatross. Perhaps that is why the mariners of old hesitated to kill one even though food might be short.

This trailing of ships is one of the most characteristic features of the albatross which can actually remain in the air for days on end, only paddling on he surface to pick up cattle-fish, squids and offal upon which they live.

Dr. William Reebe, the well-known American marine biologist, tells of one specimen which followed a ship for 3,000 miles, while another bird tailed a ship for six consecutive days without any observed break at all. As far as was known it never once left the air during that time for more than a few moments at a time. Indeed, it was in sight all the time during daylight and the ship was steaming without a break.

The name albatross comes from the Portuguese 'alcatraz' a pelican, but that was a mistake on the part of our forefathers. Albatrosses are quite different from pelicans and possess this great mastery of the air which is unknown outside their own species. The largest of them, the wandering albatross, has a wing-span of some twelve feet, and with its short tail, legs set far back and streamlined body it looks all wings. That, of course, is its secret. By means of its immense wingspread it can take full advantage of every breath of wind, even on the calmest day, gliding and soaring effortlessly at no great height over the water. An albatross rarely flies high into the air, preferring to hover a few feet over the waves, balancing itself on the various air-currents and eddies. On land it is ungainly and well-nigh helpless, waddling awkwardly to and from its rough nest. On board ship on deck it is absolutely helpless, and a captured albatross, hooked on a stout line with a piece of meat will become violently seasick on a rolling vessel, quite out of its own element.

There are many kinds of albatrosses, but they all have these characteristics although individual species have strange and sometimes beautiful courtship dances and posturings of their own. They are always hungry and need endless supplies of food to maintain the energy needed for constant flight and acrobatics. A storm-driven albatross, kept without adequate food for a day or so owing to the rough sea, may perish from starvation.

We still know surprisingly little about these true spirits of the sea. Perhaps one day some intrepid traveller will be able to devote the several necessary years to a prolonged study of their ways throughout the world. In any event, they will always remain kings of the ocean.

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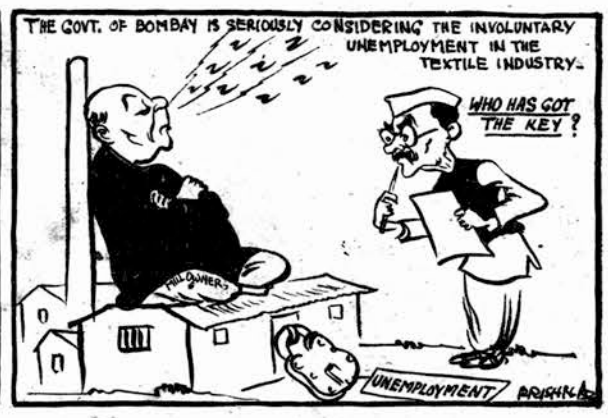
THE WOMEN IN INDIA SHOULD SEIZE THEIR NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR FREEDOM AS THEY WERE NO LONGER BARRED FROM ANY OF THE PROFESSIONS," SAYS MRS. HANSA MEHTA IN LONDON—
WILL FREEDOM COME HOME TOO?
U.N. CHARTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS
KRISHNA


THE GOVT. OF BOMBAY IS SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING THE INVOLUNTARY UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.
WHO HAS GOT THE KEY?
MILL OWNERS
UNEMPLOYMENT
KRISHNA

'OCEAN OF LIGHT'—SISTER TO KOHINOOR

THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT SAID "OPEN SESAME" AND THE GREAT VAULT IN THE BANK IN TEHERAN UNLOCKED TO SHOW 19 VISITORS FROM AMERICA THE STATE TREASURE.

WE FILED INTO THE STEEL ROOM. AT WHAT WE SAW THERE. SOME OF US CRIED OUT IN WONDER; SOME WERE SPEECHLESS. HERE WAS WEALTH SUCH AS ALADDIN NEVER CONJURED. NO PRINCE OF THE ARABIAN NIGHTS EVER LOOKED UPON!

Glass cases lined the four walls of the vault, two rows of glass-topped tables ran down the centre. In them lay jewels and treasure said by some to reach a value of $600,000,000. No man can give an accurate figure for objects unique in the world.

When Nadir Shah swept down to conquer India, he scooped up bucketfuls of emeralds, rubies, diamonds and pearls belonging to Raja after Raja. This buccaneering Shah had an eye for things that glittered and were gold—an almost X-ray eye, it seems. One thrifty Indian ruler hoped to save his finest emeralds and hid them in his turban before making obeisance to the Persian Shah. But Nadir had his suspicions. Politely he invited the Indian potentate to exchange turbans. Since the choice was his turban or his head, the Raja made the trade and the emeralds left India forever.

Yet for all his love of jewels the Shah never wore but one ornament. It is in Isfahan today, a diamond and emerald aigrette for his turban. As such things go in Iran, it is almost modest.

TWO table cases contained piles of unset emeralds, another rubies, still another diamonds. More tables displayed jewelled boxes, buttons and ornaments strange yet lovely to western eyes.

Everything is shown with great taste. Raised in the centre of the first emerald case were the stones the Indian had tried to conceal in his turban. They have been set in a snuff box so valuable no one has named a price for it.

About the box are strings of prayer beads as large as marbles carved emeralds, hilts for poignards made of a single stone, pear-shaped stones, neat piles of square emeralds arranged according to colour and quality.

In the diamond case were enough brilliants to make a chandelier. The rubies could have repaired the stained-glass windows of a cathedral. One Cabochon ruby (uncut but polished)

INDIA'S HISTORIC GEMS OF NADIRSHAH FAME SHINE IN PERSIAN VAULT

★

BY ERNESTA BARLOW

"The Ocean of Light", a sister diamond to "The Kohinoor", almost two inches long and rectangular, lying between two fabulous jewelled crowns greeted 19 American visitors of the Asia Expedition, when they were shown the jewel treasures of the Shah of Persia.

The glass cases that line the four walls of the steel room are estimated to conta in treasures worth 600,000,000 dollars.

was half again the size of a golf ball.

AT the end of the vault are placed the two great crowns. One was set for Riza Shah Pahlevi, the soldier who rose from stable boy to become the head of modern Persia. Set around the headband of his crown is a ring of large diamonds leading to the centre diamond. This gem is over one inch in diameter. An immense carved emerald ornaments the top; more great emeralds and two sapphires stud the crown like lamps.

Sister Of "Kohinoor"

Below the crown is placed the monarch's gold belt set with a single emerald.

THE stone bears closer resemblance to a tennis ball than a belt buckle! Next are placed the jewelled sceptre and orb; near them the greatest stone of all, the diamond called "The Ocean Of Light". It is table cut, a rectangle almost two inches long, faintly pink in colour. This jewel is sister to the Kohinoor.

"We had both stones", an official explained, "but the British took the Kohinoor". An Iranian is apt to overlook the fact that his countrymen had previously taken these and all the other jewels from India in an even more highhanded manner. Only the turquoises were mined in Persia.

The second crown is older, so heavy no man has ever worn it. At coronation time, it was lowered over the sovereign's head on a silken cord. This massive emblem of royalty stands 18 inches high, set with chunks of emeralds, diamond and ruby.

State swords and daggers are solid with gems, all large stones. The size of the stones even more than the quantity are what leave one incredulous. They can't be real, you feel, considering such things exist only in fairy tales.

Persian Princes named their swords as the knights of the Round Table named theirs. Instead of "Excalibur," Nadir Shah called his great diamond sabre "Conqueror of The World." One dazzling sword was named Atabek by its owner. This is the most gorgeous of all. It was set 60 years ago from stones in the State treasury. The sovereign, Nasserdeine Shah, presented it to his Prime Minister. Nasserdeine reigned for 50 years before he was assassinated. He owned three complete jewelled State cotumes—one of emeraids, one of rubies and one of Iranian turquoises.

Globe Of Jewels

LOOSE stones always have been abundant in the vaults of the Shahs. One practical-minded monarch ordered a quantity of jewels to be set at once. "Make something fine of these," he said "but let it be worthy of the stones." His jeweller built a schoolroom globe as large as the full moon seems on a summer's night and set it on a tripod four feet high. The globe shows the seas, set iln emeralds an inch square, the continents in rubies and the then Persian empire in diamonds

Persian princes for centuries have had their own ideas of personal adornment. Their taste must have left them stiff with jewels. We saw wide armbands, breast plates, stomachers. And, loveliest of all, we saw exquisitely fashioned diamond flowers in bouquets. These are of Chinese workmanship from the thirteenth century, easily the finest such work in the treasury.

Plight Of Pearls

NOR did Persian rulers neglect their favourite wives. The women were showered with tiaras, necklaces and ornaments. Curiously enough, their pearl necklaces are not good in quality, and, since they are no longer worn, the pearls are fast losing their luster. In size they resemble garden pebbles

High in one of the wall cases are hung row upon row of heavy pearl tassels, once worn on the turbans of the palace guard. Formerly there was no limit to the value of dress uniforms. In adition to the jewelled swords and arrow quivers are jewelled epaulettes. One pair were of diamonds, the fringes frozen raindrops, a huge square emerald studding each shoulder edge.

When Persian princes feasted, their table service was of solid gold, so beautifully enameled it cannot be duplicated today. The ewers are high and graceful, the dish covers look like round jeweled helmets with a center spike. Hookahs to smoke after feasting are no less opulent. One object is the size and shape of a common wash basin. Whatever its use, it could never be set down because the stones which encrust it are so lumpy the basin would topple over.

There is a jewelled casket mounted on delicate legs which some unnamed Asiatic Cellini has left for moderns to gape and wonder at. And a big red silk umbrella has a handle and stem delicately diamond-studded, a smooth emerald set at the ferrule, a pearl tassel dangling jauntily, diamonds running up the outside of the spokes.

Even Toys Are Jewelled

Even the toys for children were jewelled. There was a cage enclosing a little diamond lion, an elephant and a wolf.

Diamond buttons for coats and jackets alone would have set up a dozen

(Continued On Page 26)

DR. MATTHAI IS PROCEEDING TO LONDON IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMONWEALTH FINANCE MINISTERS CONF. AND ALSO INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES.
WILL YOU HAVE A CUP OF TEA WITH ME?
CRIPPS
LONDON
DR. MATTHAI
KRISHNA

OLD FLEET STREET CELEBRITIES

★

"The Mitre," a Fleet Street inn, was originally the scene of many interesting discussions between such great writers and thinkers as Johnson, Boswell and Goldsmith, seen in this old print in earnest conversation.

★

Sir William Howard Russell.

A new view of Fleet Street, London, Looking East.

YOU SMELL INK

BY C. C. FAULKNER

YOU have only to mention the name of this street for a whole picture to come to life: men telephoning, typing, blue-pencilling; messengers with bunches of tapes; men setting up type; the noise of great machines; and, every where, the smell of ink. It is Fleet Street.

AS streets go, it is not particularly wide; it is not particularly narrow. You can walk the length of it in five minutes. And I would not say it boasts much in architectural style—the buildings are neither very new nor very old.

AND yet—the name of this street spells excitement and romance to thousands all over the world. To the young reporter in Perth or Wellington, or the hard-boiled old scribe in Cape Town or Sydney, you have only to mention the name of this street for a whole picture to come to life: armies of men, in shirt sleeves and green eyeshades, telephoning, cabling, typing, cutting, snipping, blue-pencilling; armies of messengers running about with bunches of tapes and cups of tea; armies of men setting up type, throwing switches, 'revving up' expectant motor-vans; and, above all, the noise of the great machines as the huge cylinders unwind; and, everywhere, the smell of ink. For, as you have guessed, it is Fleet Street—the street of adventure.

IF you walk down Fleet Street, you will not see any signs of the feverish activity that may or may not be taking place behind the facades. You will not even hear the printing presses, because of the traffic—mostly made up of those red, double-decker 'buses that are among London's noisiests features

Journalists' Mecca

FLEET Street is the great news centre of the world. It is the Mecca towards which all journalists aspire. On the ship which brought me to England, three capable young journalists, two of them girls, travelled to try their fortunes among the elite of their profession. Despite the terrific shortage of paper, and the cutting down of newspapers and staffs, they have gained a start.

NO other street, anywhere, has so great a collection of newspapers as Fleet Street—not even New York, nor Mullumbimby, Bulawayo, Minneapolis, or Hokatiki. For Fleet Street is not merely a street; it is, as Andrew Steward, librarian of the Press Club, says, 'the accepted and comprehensive total of newspaperdom'. The term embraces a district half-a-mile wide: it is a village in the heart of the world's metropolis.

EVERY newspaper is in Fleet Street, despite the fact that "The Times" is printed in Printing House Square, and that, of the great dailies, all except two are published somewhere else in the neighbourhood.

ONE might suppose that Fleet Street is full of reporters dashing to or returning from murders, fires, railway wrecks, the foundering of ships. And apart from the reporters, I always imagined Fleet Street to be crowded with degnified middle-aged gentlemen, who were editors. Also, there would be brainy-looking individuals, smoking cigarettes in chain fashion, looking tolerantly upon ordinary mortals: these would be the leader-writers, sports commentators, race tipsters, and columnists.

ACTUALLY, I walked the length of the street three times, looking for a real, live, typical journalist. I failed to detect one. Twice or thrice, I perceived a character who appeared to be transpiring at every pore, but I was not certain. More probably, he was a butcher's assistant, a stockbroker, a sailor, or a visitor from Australia having a look at the street of adventure.

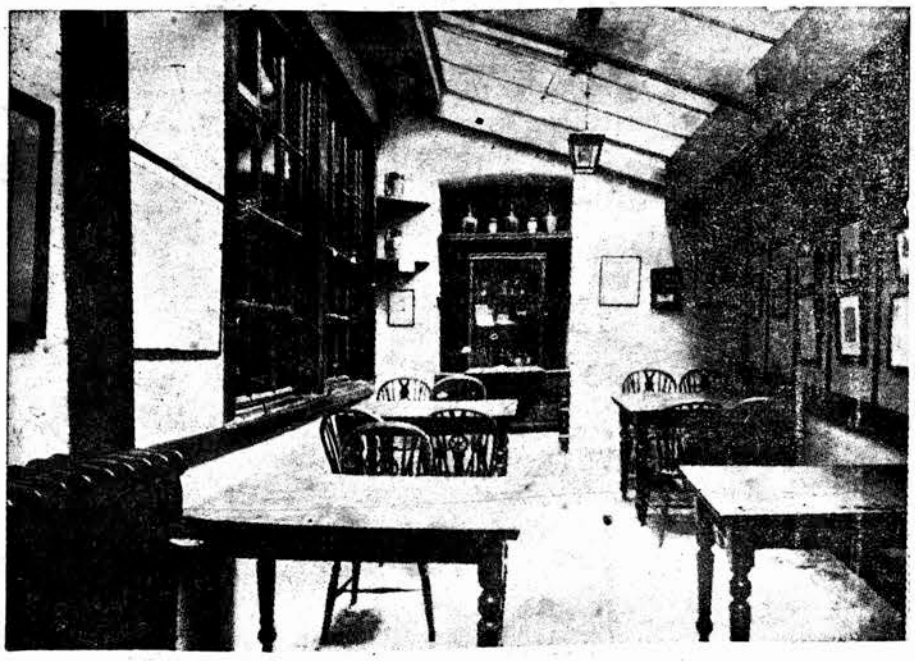
'THE Street of Adventure!' I thought of that title as I stood outside "The Manchester Guardian" office, and read a roughly scribbled advertisement struck in the window. 'Lad wanted', it said, 'Lad wanted as office help. Age 15 to 18. Wages according to ability'. How many press lords, famous editors and writers, I wondered, had started their careers by answering just such an advertisement as that?

Jumble Of Buildings

I said that Fleet Street was not much to look at. It is a close-packed jumble of buildings, mostly about six storeys high, and of many styles. It is by no means exclusively occupied by newspapers: there are taverns, jewellers' shops, boot-repairers, outfitters, stationers, and tourist agencies.

BUT if you poke about among the buildings, and down the courts and alleys, you will come across quite

WHERE BOSWELL MET JOHNSON



☆

An innerview of the famous Fleet Street tavern, the Cheshire Cheese, which was rebuilt in 1667 after the Great Fire of London. There Boswell sat listening to Dr. Johnson (1709-1784). Today it is still the meeting place of London journalists.

★

IN FLEET STREET

a number of interesting things. I am not thinking so much of the imposing buildings of some of the bigger dailies —the modern, blackglass edifice of "The Daily Express", for instance, or the pillared and be-scalloped "Daily Telegraph" building—but of the modest, little shop called 'Jack Hobbs Limited: Surrey Eleven'.

IF you look down Bouverie Street, you can see the Thames and the trees on the embankment. Old Mitre Court leads into the Temple—"the most elegant spot in the Metropolis", wrote Charles Lamb. Well, the Temple, a nest of lawyers' chambers, which is also associated with the Crusaders, the Law, and the literary figures of the eighteenth century—the Temple is still elegant, but you will find it sadly blitzed.

ONE of the things you will be sure to notice, strolling down Fleet Street, is the curious names of the many alleys, lanes, and dead-ends that abound on either side: Racquet Court, Poppin's Court, Bell Yard, Bolt Court, Bolt-in-Tun, Boar's Head Court, and so on. I cannot give you details about them here.

World's Press Is There

ALL the Australian and larger Dominion papers are represented in Fleet Street. So is the foreign Press. On the floor of Reuters' building I found the French Independent Agency the Ab-Ahram, which is an Arabic group; the Czecno-Slovak Press Bureau; the Netherlands Agency, and Tass, the Communist Press bureau of the Russian Government.

GROUPS of journalists cluster together for companionship and co-operation. Housed together in Fleet Street, one finds "The Irish Times", "Times Pictorial, and the Irish Mail". In another bunch are the "Midland Daily Tribune", "Leamington Spa" Courier" "Midland Counties Tribune" and "Leamington Chronicle". The Scottish Press also hangs together; while the Welsh weeklies have their names in letters which cover half the building.

EVERYONE connected with journalism in London likes to be in Fleet Street. So, if you are free-lance, an unattached writer, or the representative of some far-away journal, you acquire a Fleet Street address by hiring a desk in the office of one of the many agencies which have their offices sub-divided into little sections.

This practice meets the needs of men who range through the city, the whole country perhaps, possibly the Continent, and come back to write their story. Thus, they have an address and a telephone number—a place where they can always be found.

THE heart of Fleet Street I should say, is the Press-Club, bearing its sign of a golden goose-quill in the never-empty inkpot. The staircase walls are lined with portraits, in caricature, of men whose names to journalists are like those of Mohammed to a Moslem, Moses to a Hebrew.

There is George Augustus Sala, who was first president of the club from 1882. There is William Howard Russel—'the first and greatest of war correspondents' he has been called. Russell went to the Crimea in 1854 and sent through such hard-hitting messages about the treatment of the sick and wounded that a great stir was created in England, and the Government changed the whole system of treating the unfortunate victims of the war.

IN those days, war correspondents often carried the news of great events to their papers long before any official messages came through. A panel on the Press Club staircase reminds me that, 70 years ago, Archibald Forbes, the "Daily News" correspondent, brought to the outside world the story of Ulundi, where the British Army finally broke the power of the Zulu nation. His story was published in the papers before the War Office knew anything about it.

Churchill's 'Scoop'

HERE also, is the versatile Henry Labouchere—'Labby', who was shut up in Paris in 1871, when the city was besieged. He got his messages out by means of balloons.

Winston Churchill's portrait, too, is on this staircase, and in the Library are fragments of a despatch which he managed to smuggle out of his place of confinement when a prisoner of war in Pretoria, and was lucky enough to get to the London "Morning Post" for which he was acting as war correspondent.

THE Press Club staircase contains 35 panel portraits. Of them all I like best 'Memory' Woodfall. 'Memory' was Woodfall's nickname, conferred upon him because, when no one was permitted to take notes of parliamentary proceedings, he used to attend the debates in the House of Commons, and without writing a single note, turn out from memory whole columns of reports.

T.P.O'Conner—'Tay Pay', his initials should be pronounced—is here. Underneath his picture is written: 'His pen could lay bare the bones of a book or the soul of a statesman in a few vital lines.'

I AM afraid that having got on to shop talk, I do not know when to stop. I would like to speak of the taverns of Fleet Street, such as the Cheshire Cheese, the Cock, the Cogers,

(Continued On Page 8)

A view of Mitre Court

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A Corner of Racquet Court.

MISS Dorothy Thompson, noted American newswo-man who particularly distinguished herself with the excellence of her wartime reporting, gives here for the first time the inside story of how anti-Nazi Germans tried to come to peace with the Allies in 1943. It was Miss Thompson herself, along with a former U. S. Ambassador in Berlin, on whom these Germans, headed by Count Von Molke, counted to get their bid to Allied Leaders. The present story first reached Miss Thompson in America a few months ago through a former officer of the office of Strategic Service in Istanbul.

Since Von Moltke's German emigre contact man in Turkey was aware of this fact, he approached Miss Thompson the moment she arrived in Istanbul, and detailed further the latest facts of his little-known episode. In this article, Miss Thompson reveals.

WORLD WAR TOP SECRET

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Von Moltke's Bid To Finish Hitler Misfires; Inside Story Of Move For Peace With Allies

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BY MISS DOROTHY THOMPSON

IN June, 1943—A full year before the attempt on Adolf Hitler's life and nearly two years before V-E Day—and again in December of the same year, Count Helmuth Von Moltke, who was then in the German War Department, attempted in this city to approach the Western Allies and, in particular, the United States with a proposition emanating from a substantial group in the German Army, the upper ranks of the Civil Service and opponents of Nazism in political life.

Had it been accepted (or even seriously listened to), it might have radically shortened the war, saving tens of thousands of American lives and sparing the political chaos and East-West split, which followed the conquest of Germany.

At great risk to themselves the German group even reduced their proposition to writing, but requested permission of an officer of the office of Strategic Services, whom they managed to contact here, to present it to one of two persons—the first a former American Ambassador to Berlin, and the other an American journalist on whose discretion the group was convinced it could count. The former Ambassador, on being queried, declared lack of interest. The journalist never was notified.

The proposition, in the form of a seven-page memorandum setting forth the qualifications of the group, explained that within the ranks of the German opposition were two groups: One favoured an Eastern, pro-Russian orientation: the other, a pro-Western.

The former, said the memo, "is stronger than the latter, particularly in the Wehrmacht. In Luftwaffe circles it rules supreme. The driving force behind the Eastern Wing is the traditional conviction (Bismarckian) of a community of interest between the two mutually complementary powers, Germany and Russia, which led.....to the co-operation between the German Republic and Soviet Russia in the Rapallo period (1924), when the Reichswehr and the Red Army concluded a far-reaching understanding regarding military collaboration"

(References to this period recurred repeatedly in the wartime propaganda of the free German Committee in Moscow and have dominated German Communist propaganda ever since).

The memorandum went on to say that the Western Group, though numerically weaker, is represented by many key men in the military and civil service groups, churches and labour unions, and among industrialists and intellectuals. This group, the memorandum stated, believed the unequivocal military defeat of Nazi Germany was a moral and political necessity and accepted the demand for unconditional surrender.

The memorandum was an attempt unity of purpose in order to shorten the war and realize a common goal.

IT proposed that the German Army should maintain it the east a line very close to the German borders in Poland; while in the west it would yield to an all-out military attack, opening the way for a total occupation of Germany by the Western Allies, to whom the Eastern German forces then would also surrender.

It emphasized the necessity of (i) A strong Western attack; (ii) An advance understanding with the German resistance, proposing that the Western-oriented group would support planned military collaboration with the Western Powers.

The reason the approach was made was thus stated:

"The readiness of a sufficient number of intact units of the Wehrmacht to follow up the orders given and cooperate with the Allies could only be counted upon with a sufficient degree of certainty if the above conditions are fulfilled. Otherwise there would be a great danger that the orders and operations would, at the decisive moment, fail to materialize for lack of support, or be executed only with great friction".

It was further proposed that with the Allied landing, a provisional Anti-Nazi Government should be set up to take over non-military tasks resulting from collaboration with the Allies.

The memorandum anticipated "A great danger to the European family of nations which might arise from Communism allied with German nationalism and pushed by Wehrmacht circles. What must be avoided at all cost would lie in the development of a situation which would lay a democratic government open to the reproach of placing foreign interest above national concerns, thereby unifying against the democratic forces the combined forces of Nationalism, Communism and Eastern Orientation".

Plea For Collaboration

THE memorandum also pleaded for collaboration with Left-Wing German forces, especially organized Labour, and against an anti-Russian policy once the Western Allies, by their military position, were able to lay down the rules.

The memorandum came to your correspondent from a German member of the Resistance Movement, who had left Germany during the Hitler regime and was one of its contact men in Istanbul.

It is interesting that the memorandum clearly foresaw the difficulties which would arise from German division with a consequent Western-Russian contest for Germany.

Count Von Moltke told his friend (who gave me the memorandum) when he left him, after his second visit, "this will be the last month I shall be in freedom". He returned to Germany spent Christmas with his family, was arrested in January, 1944, and hanged some months later.

Practically all the leaders of the pro-Western resistance met the same fate.

(Copyright, 1949, by Dorothy Thompson)

A young woman took a job as a governess, then suddenly left it. Asked why she resigned, she said: "Had to. Backward child, forward father".

"It says here that he was shot by his wife at very close range".

"Then there must have been powder marks".

"Yes—that's why she shot him".

The business man was interviewing an applicant for a job.

"How old are you?" he asked.

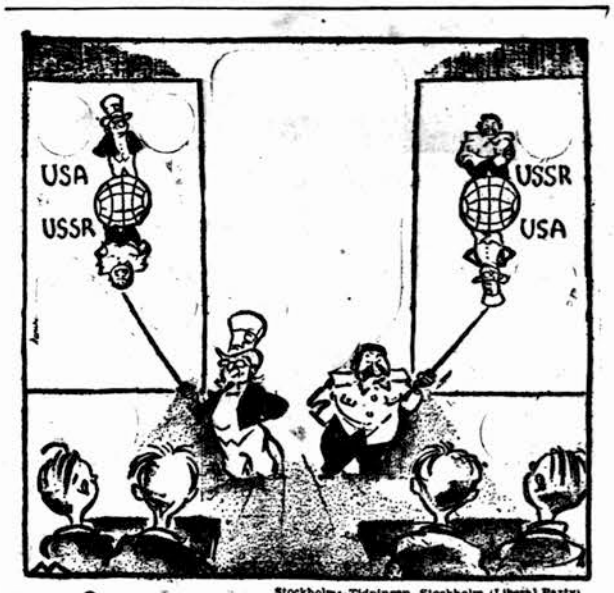
"Forty", was the reply.

"How long did you work at your last job?"

"Fifty years", said the applicant.

"Good Heavens! How on earth you work fifty years at a job if you're only forty now?"

"Overtime", explained the applicant, calmly.



Stockholms-Tidningen, Stockholm (Liberal Party)

"Geography lesson—on top of the world."

MUSIC THAT CURES

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(Continued from Page 2)

adagio was played per pulse became full and strong. Finally, after listening to "Home Sweet Home," her skin showed a healthy reaction and grew warm; her nervousness evaporated and she walked back to her room without struggling. Her sleep that night was sound, and in a few weeks she was normal.

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Statistics kept by the Manhattan State Hospital are revealing. They show that 38 per cent of the patients treated by music recover completely; 33 per cent improve and 29 per cent remain unaffected.

Dent was laughed at and called an eccentric for years, but today many think as he did.

In the last ten years the most amazing results have been achieved by means of music.

Professor Kravkov, the Russian scientist, found that music sometimes improved a patient's eyesight by as much as 25 per cent. Rhythm is the secret, and Kravkov tells us that even the rhythmic ticking of a clock stimulates the muscles.

The famous pianist, Moissaye Boguslawski was induced to co-operate in experiments at a Chicago hospital for the insane. An Italian who was so mentally deranged that she refused to look at her baby and wanted to be treated like an animal, was brought into a room where he had just begun to play an aria from "Il Trovatore." Long before the piece was finished, she was weeping and begging for her infant!

Another woman, who suffered from periodic spasm of epilepsy discovered, to her amazement, that the attacks failed to develop if a friend started to play the piano.

Musical therapy is not an exact science. Personal musical tastes must be plumbed before treatment in all cases. But, Dr. G. W. Crile, one of the world's greatest surgeons, says that many emotional diseases may be relieved or cured by the application of the right kind of music. And William Van de Wall has records of thousands of cases where music has calmed rebellious listeners and dangerous miniacs. Once, he faced a violent lunatic, armed only with a portable organ. Van de Wall induced the man to listen, then to sing and finally, after weekly, and then daily doses of music, completely restored him to sanity.

Hot Stuff

"Here's an advertisement on display in a shop in North London—it says 'For Sale—Bakery Business, Good Oven: Present owner has been in it for over twenty years' ".

—LESTER POWELL.

Harrison met Johnson after several years. "And is your wife as lovely as ever?" he asked him.

"Oh, yes", replied Johnson, "but now it takes half an hour longer".

The doctor breezed into the room and turned to the nurse.

"How is your patient doing?" he asked.

"He's made wonderful progress", she replied. "We're being married tomorrow".

"Daddy, what is psychiatry?"

"Well, my boy, it seems to me it's ordinary advice dressed in a black coat and stripped trousers".

REALISM IN INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Problem Of Power Blocs: Limits To Neutrality

THE disintegration of the Chinese Republic, Communist control of China, the steady pressure of Russia towards Sinkiang and the borders of Kashmir, the nervous Soviet Iranian frontier situation and the chaos in neighbouring Burma are all causing anxiety to the realists of the Indian Foreign Office.

THE foreign policy that India is actually pursuing differs considerably from the foreign policy that the rank and file of the Congress Party, and every editorial writer throughout the country, take it for granted that it is pursuing. All public comment assumes that (1) India should not be drawn into the "power BLOCS" either of the Anglo-Americans or of the USSR; (2) by supporting collective security through UNO, India, working for international peace, is the friend of all, the enemy of none; (3) India is fighting for the freedom of all dependent colonial peoples, especially in Asia, where "the mere presense of foreign troops is an insult and a challenge".

That this is a practical policy is assumed without debate; no publicist has yet had the courage to point out that Nazi Germany's most powerful ally in setting out to master Europe was the neutral "policy" of the smaller powers; that these powers ceased to exist from whatever moment Hitler chose to overrun them; that every nation that can afford it is maintaining larger defences than have ever been maintained since the collective security formula was first announced in 1918. Nobody today is telling the Indian people that a foreign policy is shaped less by a nation's choice than by its geographical situation, in combination with its manpower, the degree of its industrial development, its potential resources and the possibilities of realising them.

The United States is the world's wealthiest power, yet it is an American authority who has stated that it is only by "timely prevention, not by inactivity in world politics, that the United States can avoid being dragged into war"; and, again, "the strength of America's allies is America's strength, only by pooling the sum total of their experiences in government, trade, technology and culture can.... the USA.....survive". No Indian newspaper suggests that a population of 350 million which has to make up a continual growing food deficit by imports and which is unsupported by a developed industry is a source not of military strength, but of weakness. —writes the Calcutta Correspondent of "The Economist".

Pt. Nehru's Stand

It is fortunate that on these matters the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, who is his own Foreign Minister, has few illusions; he and his technical advisers are keenly aware that, while it has been estimated that India has the coal, iron, manganese, and other resources to develop into a first-class power around 1970, it cannot do so without foreign help. They know, too, that the post-war years have revealed that the price of such help from the USSR would be to replace the rights and duties of Dominion Status by the duties of satelite status. The strikes and other subversive activities which the Communist Party of India is continuously waging have not unnaturally strengthened official antagonism to the USSR. There is no doubt that Pandit Nehru appreciates that the Anglo-Americans have a vested interest in India's material prosperity and independence, that his sympathies lie with the democracies and that he believes India's survival depends on their survival. But it is almost as difficult for him to explain this outright to the Indian public as it is difficult to explain to a British reader why this is so

Congress And Press

There is a gap between informed official opinion and public opinion which is peculiar to Indian conditions Public opinion on all political, and to a large extent on economic, matters consits of the views of the Congress Party. It would be quite untrue to suggest that the Party today is positively anti-British, but it is impossible to change overnight the habits of mind of a lifetime, and they remain profoundly distrustful. The Indian press, which was associated throughout with the Congress struggle for independence, also continues to reflect this negative attitude. The visitor in India perhaps finds this hard to believe. The individual Briton meets no hostility and much liking, but the visitor usually consorts with the business or bureaucratic communities, rarely with Congress Party workers, and his newspaper reading is confined to the restrained columns of the two remaining English-edited dailies.

Idealistic Approach

For a century and more, the average Indian has dwelt amidst law and order. He has experienced no foreign invasion, so that he tends to regard himself as inhabiting a sub-continent immune from disaster. He does not connect its immunity with the existense of a British foreign policy supported by Commonwealth-American power.

On the contrary, it has for years been dinned into his ears that India has been "dragged into" a number of wars which were "no concern" of his. The task of re-orientating opinion on foreign policy is particularly difficult because it raises questions of relations with Britain at every turn, and because discussion of foreign policy in the press is always in idealistic terms of what India OUGHT to do; the conception that a foreign policy involves commitments, and that these commitments must be related to a nation's power, is unheard of.

Pandit Nehru's reversal of his Government's steps towards Socialism and his endeavours to restore confidence for the benefit of private enterprise have already caused so much bewilderment in the Congress ranks that it is natural that he should be reluctant to add foreign policy to the list of subjects in which he and Sardar Patel are expounding the exact reverse of every policy that they have been propagating among their supporters for thirty years. Pandit Nehru's warnings that India cannot enforce its views on the nations will have been understood only by a few

Danger In The East

The disintegration of the Chinese Republic, Communist control of northeast China, the steady pressure of Russia towards Sinkiang and the borders of Kashmir, the nervous Soviet-Iranian frontier situation, the chaos in immediately neighbouring Burma are all causing anxiety to the realists of the Indian Foreign Ministry. Among the morals to be drawn from these threats would surely be the vital necessity of building up the stability of South-East Asia, including Indo-China and Indonesia. But to expect that Pandit Nehru could, even if he wished to, publicly support the French and the Dutch in re-establishing their authority over "colonial peoples" is out of the question.

It follows that the initiative for a new approach to these problems must come from the West. It is important that this should be realised in Paris, The Hague, London and Washington at the earliest possible moment, because the existence of the Indo-Chinese and Indonesian quarrels sets up a barrage of racial propaganda which adds unnecessarily to the difficulties of bringing Indian public opinion to grasp that the international interests of the democracies and of India are identical.

PAK-AFGHAN BONE OF CONTENTION

Map showing the tribal areas between North Western Frontier province and Afghan territory.

AT SCHUMAN'S BANQUET

'Big Four" Foreign Ministers at the banquet given by M. Schuman in Paris. Left to right: Mr. Ernest Bevin, M. Vyshinsky, Mr. Dean Acheson and M. Schuman.

FRANCO OPENS CORTES

General Franco the Dictator of Spain followed by his Ministers arriving to open the new Cortes (Parliament) in Madrid.

Capital Of Travancore Cochin Union

*TRIVANDRUM OF IRRESISTIBLE CHARM AND ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY

Trivandrum, Capital of the Travancore State, has become capital of the Travancore and Cochin Union. Travancore is verily a city of temples, palaces, parks and stately edifices against a background of palms and mountains and this enchanting beauty spot has a fascination almost irresistible.

Fifty-four miles south-east of Trivandrum lies Cape Camorin which is one of the most ancient places of pilgrimage in India. The temple of Kanya Kumari (virgin goddess) stands on the edge of ocean, the Land's End of India. Eight miles from Cape Camorin is the famous temple of Suchindram, with its stately Gopuram of great beauty and antiquity.

THOSE who come to Trivandrum generally pay a visit to the temple of Sri Padmanabhaswamy, the temple of the titulary deity of the Maharaja of Travancore and known throughout India as the famous 'Ananthasayanam' This is considered as one of the few sacred temples in India and on festival occasions it attracts pilgrims from all corners of India. As regards the origin of this temple there are two versions. It seems the place where the temple now stands was in those days a thick forest infested with poisonous snakes and wild animals. In this forest there lived a "pulaya" (a member of the depressed classes) and his wife earning their livelihood by cultivating paddy fields. One day while working there they saw a beautiful child, which they fed with milk and rice. Then they left the child temporarily under a tree and returned to their work. After sometime when they came near the tree to take the child home they were astonished to find a five-headed cobra over the child, which was later dragged by the cobra to its hole. When this news reached the ears of the then ruler of the state, he immediately ordered a temple to be constructed on the spot thinking that the child was an incarnation of God Vishnu.

Yogi And Child

The second story runs thus: "This story also tells of a child. The Vilvamangalam Swamiyar, a yogi, often mentioned in connection with temples in Malabar, daily performed his worship to 'Saligrammams' (Saligramams are small fossilized molluse-like stone conch shells. They are sacred stones representing the incarnation of Vishnu and are gathered from the head of the river Gandak near Benaras). Whenever he closed his eyes in meditation some small child would disarrange his stones and flowers and annoy him in the way only small children know, and yet, when he opened his eyes, the child would immediately disappear. One day this annoyance reached the limit, so without opening his eyes the yogi reached out his left arm and rudely brushed the child away. It was the child's turn for anger and before the yogi could open his eyes he was told that the child he had so rudely used was the very deity he was praying to see and that he could never see him except at Anantankad. The yogi was greatly distressed. He had never heard of such a place, so he wildly ran in the direction whither he though the child must have gone. The occasional tingle of waist girdle led him on and on. After several days of such wandering in the open country, the hungry, distressed Swamiyar heard a child's cry. He hastened toward the child in time to see a solitary "pulaya" woman say to her own small child, 'if you continue weeping like this, child, I will throw you out into Anantakad'. The yogi was delighted to hear this name and begged the "pulaya" woman to show him where it was. As he started toward the place he heard again the tingle of girdle-bells and immediately a tremendous crash, as if a huge tree had fallen to the ground. There before him lay God Vishnu—on his thousand-headed serpent—but in such a gigantic form that he reached from Trivandrum fort to Tiruppapur, 6 miles north. The central portion of his body was at Anantankad, now Tiruvanantapuram or Trivandrum. The yogi was then pardoned for his action in so rudely striking the child and was blessed. He prayed that the God would make himself smaller so that the daily puja and circum-ambulations could be more easily done. The god shrank to a normal size and the yogi regularly performed his worship before him'.

This ancient temple is reputed to be one of the richest in India. There are valuable collections of costly jewels which baffle adequate description.

"Gold Tank"

Nearly 15 miles from Trivandrum there is a picturesque tank called Ponnankulam Tank which is a place of resort by many during the summer evenings. This beautiful tank is more than four hundred years old. It never gets dry and even in extreme summer there is water in it. It is also known as 'Gold Tank' and some people believe that it is so called because of its immense value to public especially in time of draughts and some say that this name was given to the tank since large quantities of gold were found at the bottom when it was dug up. Very near the tank is situated the shrine of Chempakmoot Lakshi. Daily this small temple attracts worshippers from all parts of the state. There is an interesting story associated with this goddess. Once upon a time a magician belonging to the barber caste was returning home after giving a magic performance. To his surprise he discovered that he was followed by this goddess. The barber magician clever as he was, immediately transfixed the goddess there and told her to remain in that place.

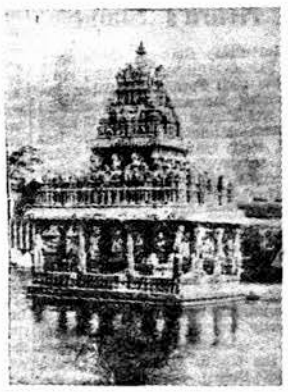
Tank Without Frogs

Nearly half a mile from this sanctuary lies a picturesque tank which is known as "the tank without frogs". This tank which was constructed nearly 300 years ago, is of immeasurable help to the people. There are two interesting stories to account for the fact that no frogs live in this tank. According to the first story Raja Marthanda Varma spent one night in disguise on the bank of this tank just to protect himself from the "pillaimars" who were bent upon killing him. The frogs created such a noise that the Raja could not sleep even for a moment. The Raja cursed the frogs and from that moment no frogs lived in that tank. Another story is that there lived in this tank numberless frogs which were tired of their king. By chance an alligator came and settled in the tank. Taking that opportunity the frogs deposed their frog king and crowned the alligator as their king. At first the new king was extremely kind to his frog-subjects, even opening his large mouth and letting them have an inside view of it. Very shortly some of the frogs realised their folly in having crowned the alligator as their king, for their number began to dwindle considerably and the frogs found out that those who went to witness the sights in the king's mouth never came out. The remaining frogs soon joined together and left the tank for good.

Architectural Beauty

In Amabalapuzha there is a fine temple which is dedicated to God Sri Krishna and in his honour many festivals are celebrated. The temple, which is a very old one, is enriched by a legend —the story of the origin of the Rajas of Ambalapuzha. There are two temples of considerable architectural beauty, namely the Thiruvizha temple between Alleppey and Vaikom and the Thakashi temple near Ambalapuzha. These temples are resorted to by people who are suffering from the evil influences of black magic and witchcraft. Regarding the origin of the temple of the Thakazhi there is an interesting legend which runs thus:

"The jungle country all about this part was frequented only by women whose lifework was to tatto people. One day a woman wandering through the jungle was surprised to see blood issue from the ground where she had thrust her stick. She found her stick had pierced a tall cylindrical object like "sivalingam." She at once went to the owner of the property with her story and the local astrologer pronounced the object a real "lingam". The night after the consecration of the "lingam", the priest was told in a vision that Siva himself had come to protect the world from the influence of black magic. Shiva then revealed the secret that a certain herb when plucked would show blood-red roots and and if this herb were given to persons possessed by evil spirits, it would cure them. To this day people of all sorts—Hindus, Christians and Mohamadans—resort to this temple to be cured. It is said the temple is not over 400 years old".



Fine view of the famous Temple of Suchindram.

Varkala

The village of Varkala which lies between Trivandrum and Quilon is a great pilgrim centre, being considered as important in religious importance, as Gaya. People from all parts of India visit this temple and pay homage to God Vishnu. As regards the origin of this sacred temple there are two interesting stories. According to the first story, once Narada, the great sage, was wandering from one place to another playing his favourite instrument "tambur". Adept he was in this art, his instrument produced such a melodious noise as to enchant even Lord Vishnu, who without anybody's knowledge followed Narada. Narada soon reached the abode of Brahma, the Lord of the Creation. To his great delight and astonishment Brahma saw Vishnu and when Brahma prostrated before God Vishnu, the latter realising the delicate position in which he was placed immediately disappeared from the place. When Vishnu vanished Brahma found to his amazement that he had prostrated before his own son, Narada and not God Vishnu. The attendant-gods of Brahma, nine in number, laughed over this unexpected turn of events. This provoked the wrath of Brahma who cursed the attendant-gods to become human beings and thus suffer the hardships of human life. Narada consoled the attendant-gods and asked them to do penance at the place which he would select by throwing his garment and it fell on Varkala. The attendant-gods then constructed a beautiful temple here and dedicated it to God Visnnu.

According to another story, this temple was once washed away by the sea. After sometime one of the Pandyan kings who was haunted by the ghost of a Brahmin whom he had accidently killed and who had made many pilgrimages to holy places and performed numberless ceremonies to make amends for this heinous crime, but all to no avail, came to this place. Immediately on his arrival in Varkala the ghost, which was causing him great annoyance left him. The public of Varkala requested the king to express his gratitude to god by constructing a temple in the place of the one washed away by the sea. When the work of construction was begun a god, one night, appeared before him in a dream and told him that if he watched the sea on a particular day some flowers would float on the surface of the water, that underneath the surface of the floating flowers would be found the original idol and that the idol should be taken for consecration in the new temple. The idol was taken from the sea and when it was about to be installed in the new temple, the whole of the gathering fell into trance. After sometime they recovered and to their great amazement they found that Lord Brahma had come and after installing the idol disappeared. The king remained in this temple for sometime and also made rich endowments. The village of Varkala possesses holy springs, which are very famous through out India.

The famous temple of Tiruvallaippan or Vishnu in the village of Tiruvella is considered as the most important in this part of the country. This temple is in excellent state of preservation and its walls contain rich paintings depicting scenes from Puranic lore. The temple is one of the richest in South India and has a large collection of valuable jewels. A curious custom which is observed here is that a Brahmin is fed first before food is offered to the deity.

N. P. S.

YOU SMELL INK IN FLEET STREET

* (Continued From Page 5)

and the Devil. Some of them are still operating.

THESE became famous because among their patrons were such men of letters as Dr. Johnson; his biographer, Boswell; Charles Dickens; Thackeray; Goldsmith; Coleridge; Lamb, and Hazlitt.

as Dr. Johnson; his biographer, Boswell; Charles Dickens; Thackeray; Coleridge; Lamb, and Hazlitt.

..One could tell how "the News of the World", with its circulation of 7,00,000 copies, stands upon the site of the old Priary of Mount Carmel, commonly called Whitefriars, which was founded in 1241; that, at the foot of Ludgate Hill, a plaque has been erected commemorating the site from which, in 1702, was published the "Daily Courant," the first English daily paper; that there is also a bronze profile of Edgar Wallace, under which is written: 'Of his talents he gave lavishly to authorship, but to Fleet Street he gave his heart.'

But I do not need to say anything to any young reporter by way of encouraging him—or her—to come to Fleet Street; and I do not suppose I could say anything to put them off. As I said earlier: Fleet Street is the Mecca of journalists all over the world, and whatever I or anyone else says they will keep on coming to it from all over the world.

OUR DELHI NEWSLETTER (From Our Correspondent)

Put Down Anti-Social Elements

NEED FOR BREAKING DOWN PROVINCIAL BARRIERS

Government Cautioned About Top-Heavy Administration

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

The Prime Minister has spoken to the nation again. It was the voice of faith in India, in her destiny, in her people and in himself. "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" said Winston Churchill in the dark hour of the British history in 1941. "Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith, and all will be well" added Churchill. So did the Prime Minister of India on Wednesday night.

"I have complete faith in India's future and in her capacity to progress in every direction", said the Prime Minister. He made a fervent appeal to all men and women of India to co-operate in the solution of the major problems of this country. He curtly cut those people down who did not care for India or who were selfish indulging in anti-social activities in utter disregard of the larger good of the nation.

Food was the theme of the Prime Minister's talk. He recalled his March announcement in which he had declared that they must have enough food produced in the country for all the people by 1951. after which they did not intend to import any more food into India. The Prime Minister had faith enough to say that they would fully implement their undertaking. India's overall deficit was ten per cent. "This is not a very big deficit to make up" he said.

The reply is No and Yes. It is "No" if the Government were to put down, with an iron hand, all those anti-social elements, inside and outside the Government to which the Prime Minister refused to make his appeal. It is "Yes" if these social continue to dominate the life of the country. The Prime Minister has announced the appointment of a high ranking official to put pep in the Food production drive.

The Government shall have to deal effectively with the anti-social elements, referring to whom the Prime Minister rightly said that they "think only of their own individual profit, whether that comes from fair or unfair behaviour." There are such elements inside the Government as well. The people who have made mockery of the Grow More Food Campaign, people who increasingly work for promotions and higher and higher salaries, people who create jobs and more jobs on one pretext or other should all be regarded anti-social elements in the right sense of the term. It is difficult to catch a black marketer, but it is easy to weed out such anti-social elements from the rank and file of the Government.

It is a pity that the Government did not implement its own accepted resolution to enquire into the "failure of the Grow More Food Campaign". Such an enquiry would have been a revelation.

SUBSIDIARY FOODS

The Prime Minister stressed the need of cultivating a taste for subsidiary foods. Its arch-apostle, Sir Shri Ram gave a press conference during, the week, when he, inter-alia explained the necessity for subsidiary foods, such as sweet potato, tapioca, bananas, peanuts. The Pressmen were entertained to a lunch, when food, adulterated with subsidiary food elements were served. Bread has five per cent each of sweet potato, and groundnut cake flour. So had dahi wadas.

UNCULTIVATED LAND

Several issues arise. There is at least one million acre of land waiting to produce food in Assam. The food situation would be greatly eased, if this land were brought under plough. The Agriculture Commissioner Mr. Sethi knows all about it. The snag is that on the model of White Australia, the Assam Ministry would not let non-Assamese immigrate to cultivate this land. And yet neither the Congress High Command nor the Central Executive has courage to break down the barriers of this narrow provincialism. Refugees are being sent to Andamans, but no serious attempt has been made to re-settle refugees in Assam. Large areas of fertile land are also lying fallow in the United Provinces and Bihar, thanks to anti-zamindari drive.

ADULTERATION

The Prime Minister rightly deplored the anti-social activities of certain classes. The menace of adulteration is on the increase, and today it has become practically impossible to buy pure ghee, butter, flour, bread and even salt and sugar. Will not the incentive provided by the Government to mix sweet potato and tapioca accelerate anti-social practices? In a country, where food laws are practically non-existent, the official patronage to adulteration may prove highly detrimental to the health of the nation. Sir Shri Ram cited the case of his own daughter-in-law, who had shaken off some of her illness by going on a diet of peanuts. The case of margarine is also cited in support of vegetable ghee. The people who eat margarine also eat eggs and meat is conveniently left out. In India majority of population is vegetarian and has to make up its fat deficiency by eating bhee or oils. A multi-millionire's daughter-in-law similarly cannot be cited to prove the usefulness of peanuts.

There is a political angle also. If the Hindu Code could tilt the balance in favour of Sarat Bose, as it is alleged in certain quarters, the legalized adulteration of foodgrains should provide a very powerful weapon for the anti-Congress agitators. "The Congress has made you eat groundnut cake", "The Congress has made you fill your stomach with tapioca" may become potential election slogans.

As for the medical opinion, the experts are still undecided on the nutritive properties of vegetable ghee and the trading community would see to it that medical opinion, in years to come remains divided on the virtues of sweet potatoes, tapioca and peanut. Food sufficiency, certainly yes, but not at the cost of public morality and health.

There is yet another side of this question. It is true that the balance of payment deficit is aggravated by food imports. It has also been aggravated by the imports of capital goods. It has also been aggravated by unplanned uncordinated development projects.

PLANNING

The self-sufficiency in food is sought in order to reach a balance in payments. Cannot the unimportant and secondary development projects be heud over till India reaches self-sufficiency in food? India has waited for education for one hundred and fifty years and it would not make much difference,if she were to wait till 1951. Simultaneous development in all directions is the bane of the present day India A cart load of planning literature has been produced during the last five years, including the Report of the Advisory Planning Board. It will be a pleasant surprise, if the Report of this Board were implemented in some matters, such as a planning commission, to allocate priorities for schemes. It will eliminate the present scramble for funds.

Shri Gopalswamy Ayyangar met his Waterloo during the week. He had convened a conference of Secretaries to discuss his reorganisation plan the existence of which was recently officially denied. The scheme sought to create 29 departments and a cumbersome machinery of co-ordination commissions. In order to cut down red tape, a fool-proof machinery was evolved. As for its cost, firstly it was not calculated, secondly it was not Shri Gopalswamy's headache, and thirdly the Finance Minister could always be ordered to privide funds.

BASIC PLAN

According to the basic plan, the 29 departments would be arranged in four groups of co-ordinated departments and four groups of unified departments. Food, Agriculture and Irrigation, Supply, Commerce, Industries and Fuel and Power, Railways, Transport and Communications, Labour, Works and Housing, Health and Education are described as co-ordinated departments. External Affairs, Defence Home and States and Finance are four Unified Departments. In addition departments of Law, Scientific Research and Rehabilitation are also recommended. Social Service Commission, Transport and Communications Commission, Industry and Commerce Commission and Food and Agriculture Commission are also recommended. The grave omission of a Ministry to create Ministries is greatly regretted.

The Secretaries according to reports, were horrified and said so. They would not give a wrong advice to the Government. It was for the Government to decide. It could still go ahead with the Scheme, notwithstanding the opposition of the senior-most permanent servicemen. Waterloo was complete. The Economy Committee's Report would become waste paper if the grand dispensation, called the Basic reorganisation plan were adopted. This is how some Ministers are contemplating on the Economic crisis. The basic plan may ease the unemployment situation and may also provide jobs for some disgruntled elements. With this the economic crisis should evaporate in thin air.

Some busy bodies, likewise, are never tired of tendering advise. Their latest advise to solve the economic crisis is to establish a second line of defence by appointing more Ministers. One major cause for the present malady is the crisis in the production. This would be completely solved, because the new ministers will produce more files. It is pleaded that the Ministers should train up their replacements. The issue is how many of elections. If they do not, the the investment made in their training would be completely lost.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU

The masses will support their Prime Minister, there is no doubt about it. His appeal will be wholeheartedly responded. Masses may be persuaded to have a weekly fast to reach food self-sufficiency. But masses shall have to be convinced that the Government itself is doing its all to secure food self sufficiency. It will be a disaster if after two years, the Ministry of Agriculture came out with another explanation for the failure of its Grow More Food Campaign. Secondly, the masses would also like to be convinced that the administration of the country was run most efficiently and cheaply and that there was no waste anywhere. As matters stand today there is a great deal of unnecessary waste of public money.

According to New Delhi reports, the Prime Minister has appointed Dr. Trone as the Development Adviser. According to another report Sir Chintaman Deshmukh is being appointed Financial Adviser to the Cabinet. The Secretaries of Finance, Commerce, Industry and Food Ministries have formed themselves into a Committee to make a regular report on the economic situation to the Government. The country's economy can be adjusted to normality. If the Cabinet listened to its own permanent services and acted on their advise. Coming months will see how their advise is implemented to reshape the destiny of India.

BAO DAI BECOMES CHIEF OF VIET NAM GOVT

Names Of Members Of Cabinet Announced

DALAT, (French Indo-China), July 1 (PTI-Reuter): Ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam today became Chief of State and Prime Minister of Viet Nam when the names of the new state's first Cabinet were announced here by Prince Zuu Loc, his principal private secretary.

"The Government keeps its technical character and tendency towards national unity", the prince told journalists.

Members of the Cabinet were Vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence—General Nguyen Van Xuan, retiring Premier (Cochin-China).

Foreign Minister—Gyen Phan Long, Managing Director of the French Language Viet Nam daily "Echo of Viet Nam", ex-member of the Economic and Financial Ground Council (Cochin-China).

Justice—Nguyen Khac ve, Doctor of law, Counsellor of the Appeal Court, Nationalist (Cochin-China)).

National Economy—Tran Van Van, graduate of the institute of higher commercial studies in Paris, pro-Socialist (Cochin-China).

Minister of State in Charge of Minorities—Tran Van Ly, ex-Chairman of the Administrative Committee of Central Viet-Nam, Roman Catholic (from Central Annam).

Secretaries of State for the Interior —Vung Oc Tran ex-Magistrate, Roman Catholic from Tongking; and Phan Huy Dan, former Minister of Information in general Xuan's provisional Central Viet Nam Government militant revolutionary nationalist but anti-Viet Minh (autonomist guerillas) from Central Annam.

Under secretaries of state:

Foreign Affairs—Let Hang. Publisher. Doctor of law Nationalist from Tongking.

National Defence: Tran Quang Vinh, ex-Minister of National Defence under General Xuan, (Cochin-China).

Finance—Duong Tan Tai, Financial expert (Cochin-China).

Commerce and Industry—Hoang, electrical engineer, Nationalist from Tongking.

Agriculture, and Labour—Phank Hac Suu, Agricultural Engineer, member of the parliamentary group (Cochin-China).

Public Works, Communications and Planning—Tran Van Cua, French State engineer, from Tongking.

Health—Nhuyen Huu Phiem, from Tongking.

General Director of Information (Under-Secretary attached to the Prime Minister's office)—Tran Van Tuyen publisher, revolutionary anti-Vietminh Nationalist who opposed Dr. Ho Chi Minh, Vietminh leader, at the 1945 elections.

Secretary General of the Government—Dang Trinh Kyky ex-Magistrate Nationalist from Tongking.

18 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

PERTH. Australia, July 2. (UPA): Eighteen persons were killed Saturday aboard a twin engined airliner which crashed one mile from Guildford Airdrome this morning shortly after taking off for Darwin The plane nose dived and burst into flames Fourteen passengers and four crew were aboard.

Formation Of Islamistan

Pakistan League Leader's Ambition

KARACHI July 1 (PTI-Reuter) The President of the All Pakistan Moslem League Chaudhury Khaliquzzaman, told Associated Press of Pakistan today the time had come for establishment of "Islamistan" a close grouping of Middle Eastern States.

Stating that he considered Pakistan part of the Middle East, he said a conference to discuss such a grouping should be called in the near future if sufficient support came from people in that region He hoped to begin a tour of the Middle East by the third week of August, visiting Iran Iraq, Syria the Lebanon, Turkey Egypt Saudi Arabia and possibly the Yemen He also proposed to go to London towards the end of September.

Mr. R. Lakshmanan, an Indian, has been expelled from the French Settlements on the ground that his presence in French India is undesirable.

DEVELOPING ART EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

More Schools To Be Started

GOVERNMENT TO GIVE MONETARY HELP TO PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay is paying special attention to the development of Art Education in the Province. It is anxious to provide for specialised education in all branches of Art and also meet the needs of aesthetic culture in Primary and Secondary schools.

The Government has decided to give grants-in-aid to private Art institutions which conform to the conditions of recognition in regard to the teaching staff, equipment etc. The necessary rules and regulations for such grants-in-aid are being prepared.

SCHOOLS OF ART

To begin with, Schools of Art will be opened at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar or Belgaum. Location of these schools and the form of assistance are under consideration of the Government.

The Government has decided that for school students, the present Elementary and Intermediate Grade Examinations should be replaced by a general examination of a higher standard than the present examinations. For admission to the Sir J. J. School of Art a new examination designated 'Preliminary Art Examination' is being instituted. The general educational qualifications for admission to Higher Art Education will be the Matriculation or its equivalent. The candidates passing the S.S.C. Examination with Art will also be considered as eligible. Heads of Art institutions, however, will have power to make exceptions in special circumstances in the case of non-Matriculate or non-S.S.C. holders with a distinct bent for Art. In case the number of applicants for admission to Higher Art Courses exceeds the number of admissions available, a selection test will be held.

As the admission to the School of Art will now ordinarily be restricted to those who have passed the Matriculation or the S.S.C. Examination, the Preliminary Art Examination will in due course be suitably merged with S.S.C. Examination by prescribing the syllabus for Art subjects of the same level for both.

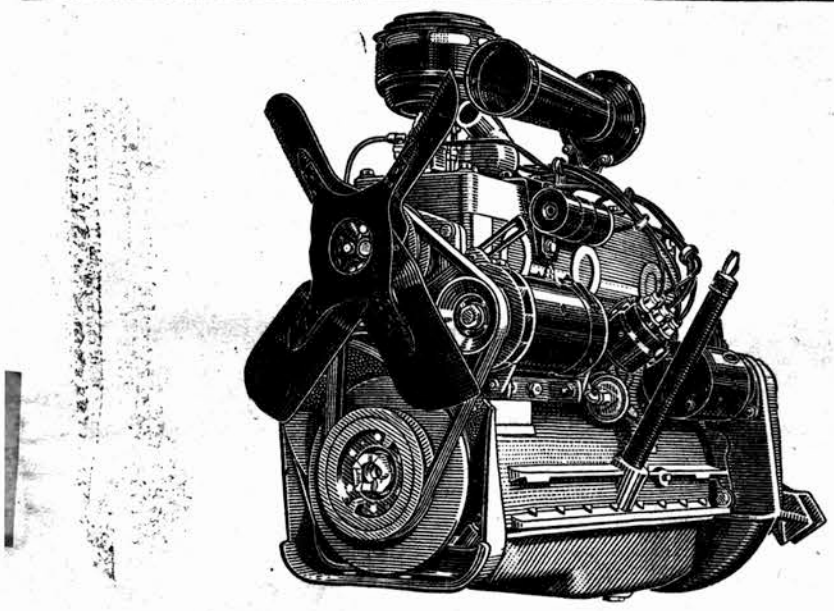
As it would not be practicable to make Art appreciation an examination subject, 'Drawing and Painting' has been included among the optional subjects for the S.S.C. Examination.

The Government proposes to give grants to Secondary schools or Art schools or institutions for providing special facilities for training students wishing to go for Higher Art Education.

The Government has decided to recognise salaries of Art teachers of all Secondary schools as well as the expenditure on the equipment of Art in such schools for the purposes of grant.

The Government has decided that instead of making the teaching of Art one of the compulsory subjects for the Certificate examination, each trainee should be required to give a minimum number of practical lessons on Art.

The Government has appointed an Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. C. M. Master, to advise the Government on the question of policy, organisation, accommodation, equipment, the form and reconstitution of classes, curriculum, rules of admission and any other subjects connected with the Sir J. J. School of Art.



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INT 738

FEAR OF SOUTH KOREA FALLING TO REDS

Acheson's Plea For Aid To Recovery Programme

NEW YORK, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, has warned that Southern Korea will fall in two or three months, to the Communists if Congress rejects the administration's 150,000,000 dollar recovery programme for Korea.

Mr. Acheson said if action were not taken on the programme, which would aid the formerly American-occupied South against the Communist-led North, it would be a declaration that the United State was not going to do anything in the Far East.

"And I think you will get a shiver of fear all through the Philippines, South East Asia, India and all other parts of the Far East", Mr. Acheson said.

MADRAS-MADURA AIR LINK

Deccan Airways Starts New Service

MADRAS, July 2, (PTI): The Deccan airways started a new tri-weekly air service today between Madras and Madura touching Trichinopoly on the way.

The first plane on this flight left Meenambakkam aerodrome at 11 a.m. with passengers from Madura. The flight takes nearly two and half hours including twenty minutes halt at Trichinopoly.

Mahila Seva Sadan

ALLAHABAD July 2: The Normal School of the Mahila Seva Sadan Allahabad will admit women who have passed Lower Middle, Upper Middle or Middle or Vidyavinodini Examination and prepare them for HTC Examination of the UP Education Department. The HTC course will be of one year only. Fifteen scholarships will be given. Applications for admission and scholarship should be sent to the Manager, Mahila Seva Sadan, Allahabad.

Hopes Of Restoration Of Inter-Zonal Traffic

BERLIN July 2 (P.T.I-Reuter): Goods trains from the West were arriving in Berlin regularly to-day for the first time since the strike of Railwaymen began in May after the lifting of the blockade.

Inaddition, lorries from the West were arriving every few minutes and reported no holds ups at the Russian Zonal boundary.

Aspokesman at the Soviet controlled railway headquarters said it was hoped normal inter-zonal working would be fully restored tomorrow or on Sunday.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 8, 2005
Muslim: Ramzan 6, 1368
Parsi: Behman 4, 1318
Sunrise: 6-5 a.m.
Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 05-10, 17-21
Lowtide: 10-50, —

Obituary

PETIT—Bai Hamabai, wife of Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Petit, daughter of Jaibhoy Ardeshir Sett, mother of Maneckji, Ratanbai and Cooverbai expired yesterday. Funeral at Sett Minar, Pedder Road, to-day, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Today's Engagements

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT STAFF FEDERATION: Social gathering. Mr. P. A. Wadia presides. Sir C. J. Hall. 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SOCIALIST PARTY: Public meeting at Podar College Hall. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan presides. 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGAM: Lecture on "Kavithayil Uvamai" by Mr. S. Krishnamurthy. Telang Road, Matunga. 6 p.m.

SRI THYAGARAJA SABHA, Matunga: Music concert by Shrimathi Thulasi and Kumari Visalam. Podar College. 6 p.m.

Y.M.C.A. MUSICAL HOUR. Sunday morning concert. Wodehouse Road. 11-30 a.m.

JHABVALA'S SANGEET CIRCLE: Classical music by Mr. Noshirvan H. Jhabvala. Alexandra Girls High School. Fort. 4-30 p.m.

BOMBAY DURGA PUJA COMMITTEE. Bengali Residents' 20th Durga Puja meeting. Talmakiwadi, Tardeo Road, 5 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Harvey Road. Lecture on "Natal Astrology". 6 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION, Gowalia Tank Road. Swami Nitaidas Bhakthishastri Ragalankarji will speak on "Are senses to be destroyed?" 5-30 p.m.

BAHAI CENTRE, Krishna Building, Fort: Dr. K. M. Fozdar will speak on "The Resurrection". 7 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, Mahatma Gandhi Road: Lecture on "God in Nature and in Man". 6-15 p.m.

RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM, Sandhurst Road: Lecture by Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji. 10 a.m.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH, Bombay Provincial Board, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan premises, Gamdevi: Meeting of girl students. Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru presides. 6 p.m.

"WESTERN INDIA CHAMBER":—From the 1st of July, 1949, "The Marwadi Chamber of Commerce Ltd.," will be known as "The Western India Chamber of Commerce Ltd." The Registered Office will remain the same.

SUBURBAN MUSIC CIRCLE, SANTA CRUZ: Bade Gulam Ali Khan, vocalist from Lahore, will give a recital of Hindustani music at 4 p.m. today (Sunday) at the Gujerati Stree Mandal Hall, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz.

STATES PEOPLE UNION PUBLIC MEETING

rious burning problems of the various at 4-30 p.m. in the Bullion Exchange Hall, Zaveri Bazar to consider the various burning problems of the Various States Unions of India and to discuss proposals for convening a All-India States Workers Convention in Bombay.

A CORRECTION: In our Saturday's issue it is published that N. R. Deo, "Chief Ticket Collector and P. P. Damle, Ticket Examiner" of Byculla Station were arrested by Sub-Inspector Singh.

We are now informed that both these persons are only ticket collectors and not Chief or Examiner.

Reception To S. K. Patil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and several other institutions in the city will accord a reception to Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, at the Santa Cruz airport on Sunday night when he arrives there on his return from his global tour to study municipal administrations.

Agriculture Minister To Hold Press Conference

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, will address a Press Conference on "Stepping up Food Production in Bombay Province" at 12 noon on Tuesday, July 5, in his office room on the first floor of the Secretariat, Bombay.

MUNSHI OBJECTS TO SCRIPT REFORMS

"Adopt Nagri For Gujarati As Well"

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Any reformation in the Gujarati and Marathi scripts would do incalculable harm both to Gujarati and Marathi," said Mr. K. M. Munshi commenting on the appointment by the Government of Bombay of a committee to suggest reforms in the Gujarati and Marathi scripts. "The Government can render greater service to both these languages and also to the province if the Nagri script is adopted as the standard for Gujarati as it is for Marathi."

"I was surprised to find", Mr. Munshi said, "that the Government of Bombay had appointed a committee to suggest reforms in the Gujarati and Marathi scripts, and advice on evolving a common script for both these languages. From the national point of view the Nagri script should be adopted for all the languages in India, particularly the Indo-Aryan languages spoken north of the Godavari, which, except for Urdu, belong to what is called the Nagri script group of languages. The script of every one of these languages, except Urdu, is either the ancestor of Nagri as in the case of Bengali, or is its descendant as in the case of Gujarati. A considerable section of progressive opinion in the country is coming round to the view that irrespective of difference in vocabulary and structure Nagri be accepted as the official script. Marathi is written in the Nagri script. In Gujarati the top stroke is not used in print and there has been a slight transformation in six letters.

"In order therefore to evolve a common script between Gujarati and Marathi nothing need be done but restore the six letters to their original form.

"Recently the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad decided at Junagadh that the time had come when in the interests of the nation the Gujarati script should be restored to its original Nagri form. As regards reformation, it would do incalculable harm both to Gujarati and Marathi, if in our zeal they are lead away from Nagri.

"The Government of Bombay will, I hope, be slow to adopt changes when unification is more important."

RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday, July 3.

BOMBAY—A

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vazir Bai (Geet) 7-45 S. R. Jadhav and Party (Shahnai) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Kokila Mistry 8-45 News (G).

07.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc5s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 Rabab Par Ek Halki Dhun By Shingul 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay—B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. Firoz Dastur (Multani) 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Premlata Nayar (Vocal) 6-30 V. A. Kagalkar (Vocal) 7-0 Rabab Par Ek Halki Dhun By Shingul 7-10 Locals 7-15 Sangit Mudrika 7-30 A. D. Vartak (Puria Kalyan) 8-0 Kokila Mistry 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay—B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-20 As in Bombay—B 10-0 New York Philharmonic Sym. Orches.

BOMBAY—B

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay—A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Master Manhar Barve (Desi) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 A D. Vartak (Pad).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

11-0 a.m. Film Music 11-45 Shankarrao Jadhav and Party (Shahnai) 12-0 p.m. Vazir Bai (Geet) 12-15 Firoz Dastur (Shudh Sarang) 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Tarana 1-10 P. D. Khadilkar (Powadia) 1-25 Kokila Mistry 1-50 V A. Kagalkar (Vocal).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m.
61.48 m. (4,840 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 11-0 a.m.

5-0 p.m. As in Bombay—A 6-0 Jaltarang Par Dhani By S. V. Patvardhan 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay—A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 Premlata Nayak (Vocal) 8-30 Shakarrao Jadhav and Party (Shahnai) 8-45 Master Manhar Barve (Pad) 9-0 V. A. Kagalkar (Vocal) 9-30 Vazir Bai (Geet) 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Varyawarchi Varat 10-0 Master Manhar Barve.

BHARATIYA VIDHYA BHUVAN

"Movement" To Spread Indian Culture

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Explaining the aims and objectives of the Bharatya Vidhya Bhuvan, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, its Vice-President, said that the Bhuvan was not an institution but a movement. Its objects from the very start had been to encourage the study of Indian culture in all its aspects, to help in its reintegration, to study and spread its fundamentals. Within the Bhuvan ancient learning and modern intellectual aspirations combined to create a new literature, a new history and a new culture.

Since its inception in 1939, the Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan had built up several institutions, while many others had voluntarily sought affiliation with it, continued Mrs. Munshi. Its library and museum has a large number of volumes printed as well as manuscripts. It has under preparation two comprehensive histories—one of India and the other of Greater Gujarat. The Bhuvan has also a vast list of publications on varied cultural subjects to its credit.

From its small beginnings in November, 1938, in two small rooms and an annual expenditure of Rs. 10,000 it has now developed and owns at present property worth over Rs. 35 lacs and has an annual expenditure of about Rs. 3 lacs. The Bhuvan's new building has been built at an approximate cost of about Rs. 15 lacs. It houses an up-to-date hall, with a seating capacity of 1,000 and is equipped with the latest cinema equipment. There is a public library, a museum, a gita mandir, music and dancing classes, a book corner and a club, besides various other sections and departments. The new building will be declared open by His Excellency the Governor-General, Shri C. Rajagopalachari on July 8.

NEW BANK OPENED IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Office of the Morvi Mercantile Bank Limited was performed by Sir C. B. Mehta, at the Janmabhumi Bhuvan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay at noon today when a large and distinguished gathering of the local businessmen were present. Messages wishing success to the Bank were received from a number of Princes of Saurashtra and businessmen.

Mr. S. M. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bank in a short speech traced the history of the Bank and said that their motto was service and security.

ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME OF G. I. P. RLY.

BOMBAY, July 2.

A scheme for the eletrification of the 53-mile track between Poona and Dhond on the Bombay-Raichur section and the 191-mile track between Igatpuri and Bhusaval on the North-East section of the GIP Railway has been submitted to the Railway Board, It was learnt here today.

The Railway Board, which has sent the scheme for scrutiny by its consulting engineers, is expected to announce its decision shortly.

Estimated to cost about Rs. 11,00,00,000, the electrification of the 244 miles is expected to be completed within six years from the date of commencement.

The electrification, it is stated, will increase the traffic on the routes by over 60 per cent

Scindia Dispute For Adjudication

The industrial dispute between the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay, and associated companies and their workers has been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. C. Shah These associated companies are the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Limited; the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, Limited; the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company, Limited; the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, Limited; the Air Services of India, Limited, and the Bombay Office of the Bengal Burma Food Production in Bombay Province"

SHOLAPUR DISPUTE

The industrial dispute between the employers of 15 iron and steel workshops at Sholapur and their employees has been referred for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal of Mr. M. K. Trilokekar.

WEATHER

POONA, July 2 (P. T. I.): The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours (I.S.T.) on July 2, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 101 81 0.1 0.2 minus 4.2; Ahmednagar 85 71 0 3.1 minus 2.3; Bangalore 83 68 0.8 4.2 plus 1.1; Baroda 101 81 0 0.8 —; Belgaum 82 69 T 1.1 minus 7.8; Bhopal 90 76 0 6.6 plus 1.0; BOMBAY 89 80 T 18.5 minus 2.2; Calcutta 92 81 0 9.8 minus 2.7; Darjiling 62 57 0.1 27.9 plus 1.7; Delhi 101 84 0 0.2 minus 3.3; Gwalior 106 81 0.1 0.5 —; Hyderabad (Dn.) 83 74 0 6.9 plus 2.2; Indore 92 79 0 8.2 plus 1.8; Jaipur 103 81 0 1.5 minus 1.2; Jubbulpore 89 76 0.4 5.0 minus 3.1; Kolhapur 82 71 T 1.8 —; Lucknow 106 84 0 4.5 minus 0.7; Madras 92 78 0.3 4.3 plus 2.1; Madura 98 79 0 1.2 minus 0.5 Mahabaleshwar 66 63 1.7 17.9 minus 29.0; Bangalore 82 75 1.2 46.7 plus 6.7; Mussoori 74 65 0 4.1 minus 5.7; Nagpur 80 74 T 14.6 plus 5.0; Ootacamund 64 55 0.1 4.2 minus 2.7; Patna 89 79 0 10.8 plus 3.1; Poona 86 73 0 0.9 minus 3.9; Rajkot 99 82 0 1.0 minus 3.6; Shillong 77 65 0.4 16.5 minus 2.3; Sholapur 81 72 T 6.8 plus 2.2; Simla 77 52 1.4 3.6 minus 3.6; Surat 91 79 0.3 1.4 minus 8.3.

The following is the weather summary for Saturday, July 2, 1949:—

'The monsoon has been active in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Malabar and is weak elsewhere. Conditions are apparently becoming favourable for a general strengthening of the monsoon. Rainfall has also been fairly widespread in the Konkan and Mysore and occurred locally in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the East Central Provinces and the North Madras coast. Scattered showers have occurred in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, hills of the East Punjab, Gujarat, Madhya Bharat, the West Central Provinces and south-west Madras.

Day temperatures were markedly above normal in the United Provinces and appreciably about normal in Gujarat.

Forecast valid until the evening of July 3:— Rainfall will be widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, the Konkan and Malabar and local in the rest of north-east India, in the South Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few showers are likely in the Central Provinces, the North Deccan and the North Madras coast.

Heavy rainfall warning:— Locally heavy rain is likely in North Malabar and the South Konkan during the next 36 hours.

India's Envoy To Copenhagen Congress

CALCUTTA, July 2 (PTI): A 24-year-old Calcutta girl, Leela Roy will deliver India's greetings at the opening session of the International Congress on Physical Education of Women, to be held in Copenhagen, according to information received here. The Congress will sit from July 18 to July 23 under the patronage of Queen Ingrid of Denmark.

Miss Roy, who will be the only delegate from Asian countries, will address the Congress on physical education of Indian women.

Prince Piya Rangsit

PATNA, July 2 (PTI): Prince Piya Rangsit, son of His Royal Highness Rangsit, Regent of Thailand accompanied by the Princess arrived here this morning. They were received on behalf of the Governor by the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bihar, the Commissioner of Patna division, the District Magistrate and other officials.

The Royal couple drove to Government House and later left for Gaya by air.

The landless poor, including Harijans and backward classes who are occupying Government lands temporarily are not to be dispossessed of such lands and they be assigned the lands in their occupation permanently upto an extent of five acres of wet or ten acres of dry land, stated a Madras Government order of July 2.

The Famous Astrologer

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5. questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kahvur M. SRINI. VASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras-17.

SMACKS OF 'HITLERISM'

MATTHAI IN LONDON

...ppes Cripps Will Realise India's Difficulties

...ONDON, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Dr. ... Matthai, India's Finance Minis... arrived here today to lead the In... delegation to the Sterling Ba... es Talks. Dr. Matthai will also ...d the Commonwealth Finance Mi...rs' Conference opening here about ...middle of July

... is Dr Matthai's first visit to Bri... for 15 years

... told a reporter that he would ... Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of Exchequer to discuss sterling ba...es.

INDIA'S DIFFICULTIES

"I understand the difficulties that ...ce the United Kingdom on the mat...r of dollar resources" he added, ...ut the position of India is also ex...emely difficult"

...We are trying all we can to stimu... exports to dollar countries, and ...are regulating imports.

... expect, in spite of the United ...gdom's difficulties, that we shall ...able to get a settlement that will ...out India into a still more difficult ...tion, and I have not the slightest ...pt that the Chancellor appreciates ... difficulties"

27 GOVERNMENT ...ERVANTS TRAPPED

(From our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 2.

...t is officially learnt that in last two ...ths 27 Government servants have ...n trapped by Anti-Corruption ...nch and 20 other were punished for ...ng bribes. One police headconstable, ...onstable and a Railway Station... ...ter, Railway luggage clerk and a ...ff were fined. Two police con...les were dismissed and one tailor ...punished for giving less food to ...oners.

...ontraband opium weighing about ... maunds and valued at about Rs. ...00 has been recovered by the po... at Chandigarh about 25 miles ...n Ambala on the Ambala-Kalka ...d. The opium was being smuggled ...o East Punjab from the adjoining ...achal Pradesh territory on a bush ...e. Three persons have been arres... in this connection.

Congress M.L.A.s' Attack On Advertisement Tax

MADRAS MINISTER'S APOLOGIA

MADRAS, July 2 (PTI): The Madras Assembly adjourned 'sine die' this evening after referring the Advertisement Tax Bill to a fifteen-member Select Committee.

The bill provides for the levy of a tax on newspaper advertisements and all other "visible advertisements" like sign boards and cinema slides at ten per cent on the amount charged as advertisement fee.

Newspapers are to take licences to be able to publish advertisements. Private advertising agencies are also required to obtain permits.

Evasion of the tax or failure to secure licences is punishable with a fine up to Rs. 1,000.

Twenty-six members took part in the two-day debate out of whom 20, including ten Congress members opposed the tax.

SMACKS OF 'HITLERISM'

They said that the levy of the tax and the principle of licencing newspapers to be able to publish advertisements gave a hold to the Government over the press which smacked of "Hitlerism" and was against all cannons of democracy.

"The ideal of a free press will recede into oblivion if the press is controlled in this fashion", a member said.

Others urged the Government to negotiate with the Central Government for a greater allocation of revenue to the Province.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan, former Home Minister, opposing the levy "at this stage of our progress" contended that sporting news and daily reports on political occurences in the world did constitute knowledge very essential for the body politic.

THREAT REGRETTED

Dr. Subbaroyan regretted the threat of blacking out news on activities of Ministers and members of the Legislature given by the Regional Committee of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, but he hoped that Government, without standing on prestige, would drop the bill in view of the importance of the press.

The supporters of the measure held the press had supported the Prohibition policy and as such they should not protest against the levy which was intended to make up Excise Revenue.

MINISTER'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Mr. B. Gopala Reddi, Finance Minister, averred that the Government were not making any inroads into the liberty of the press by the measure. The press was required to pay the tax and when they paid it there was an end to the matter and they could express any view they liked as usual. "If we want to check the press" he said, "there are other acts in our armoury and the Advertisement Tax Bill is certainly not the one for it". He added the system of licensing newspapers to be able to publish advertisements was not a new innovation and that it was being observed in the case of other kinds of taxation.

The Finance Minister said newspapers alone were not singled out for taxation as in the Bombay Advertisement Tax Act but other kinds of advertisers had also been included within the scope of taxation.

However, he said that at the Select Committee stage the question whether the tax should be levied at 10 per cent or at a lower rate as in Bombay would be examined. He expected the tax to take effect not before January next.

Mr. Gopala Reddi said that it was rather futile to expect any increased financial allocation to the Province from the Centre, because they had their own huge commitments. A conference of Premiers and Finance Ministers of the Provinces was, however, meeting on July 21 in Delhi to discuss with the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly matters connected with financial allocations to the Province. He did not expect any appreciable increase in the present allocations although he, as the Finance Minister of Madras, would do his best to obtain more revenue. "To defer the Advertisement Tax basing our expectations on this conference", the Minister said, "is not advisable."

REDDI'S CONTENTION

Mr. Gopala Reddi maintained it was not wrong to tax "knowledge" when even foodstuffs were being taxed under the Sales Tax Act. Newspapers, in his view, was "an upperman's luxury". Further when newsprint, rotaries and other newspaper equipment were subject to heavy customs duty at the hands of the Central Government, why should not the Provinces collect the Advertisement Tax? He asked.

The Finance Minister added: "We certainly expect the press to be very friendly as usual and that they won't implement the Regional Committee's resolution. I also hope they will not mind paying a little tax to the Government and that everything will go well with the Government and the Press.

NO MONEY FOR STRIKES

Injunction On Four Unions

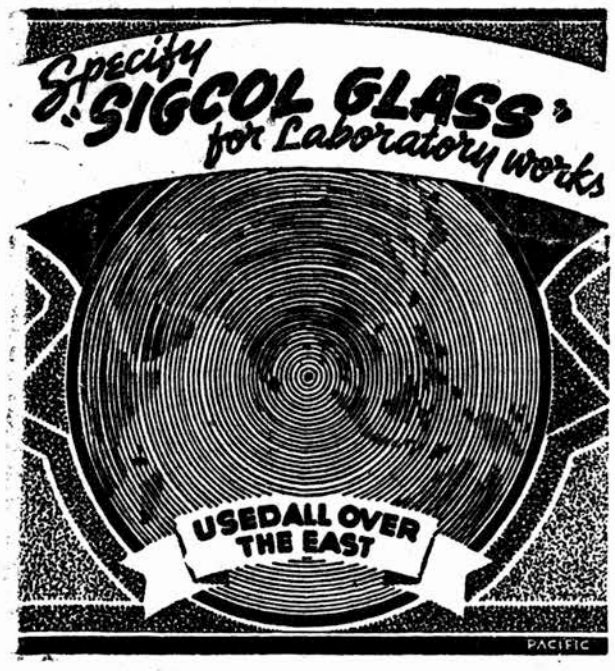
SYDNEY, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Australia's Commonwealth Arbitration Court today granted an injunction requested by the Government to restrain four Unions from expending funds, which it was said they drew from banks to aid miners in their nation-wide strike, now six days old.

The Government alleged that "certain Unions" had drawn about pounds 100,000 (Australian) on Wednesday, the day the Emergency Coal Strike Act, banning financial aid to the strikers, was passed.

The Unions named in the injunctions —first Government action under the new Act—were the Miners' Federation, Federated Iron-workers' Association, Dock Workers' Federation, and Amalgamated Engineering Union.

Reports from several industrial centres said there were signs of restiveness among sections of the 500,000 workers' thrown out of work by the 23,000 striking miners, who are seeking higher wages and improved conditions.

Melbourne was without trams, trains, or buses today because of the fuel shortage.



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Indian Labour's Remittances From Ceylon

ISLAND MINISTER SAYS IT IS GRAVE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

COLOMBO, July 2 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, Ceylon Finance Minister, today denied Indian Press complaints of "political" discrimination against Indians in the application of currency controls. He answered the complaints, alleging that unnecessary hardship was being caused to dependents of Indian labourers receiving remittances from Ceylon, at a Press conference here.

The Minister said that of Rs. 7,50,-00,000 remitted to India annually, Rs. 3,90,00,00 were remitted for maintenances.

Of this, Rs. 3,36,00,000 was remitted in monthly sums of Rs. 25 against rice ration books held by the remitters. It was clear, he said, that Ceylon could not permit remittances amounting in the aggregate to so large a sum without subjecting them to individual permits.

Comparing this with amounts remitted by nationals of other countries, he said that personal remittances by British nationals amounted to Rs. 2,80,00,000 a year. Britons had a concession allowing them to remit through an authorised dealer such as a bank, as the number of people involved was small and there was less change of abuse as in the case of a large number such as the Indian community.

Other sterling area nationals had to apply for permits in the same way as Indians.

Of the criticism that the controls drew distinction between permanent and temporary residents, the Minister said: "We can only concede to those of non-Ceylonese nationality the right to maintain their dependents abroad; and this too, only if the applicant declares himself to be temporarily resident in Ceylon.

"The rub lies here. The Indian resident in Ceylon is now on the horns of a dilemma. If he wants to send monthly remittances, he must declare himself as a temporary resident. If he intends to claim Ceylon citizenship then he must regard himself as a permanent resident. He cannot have it both ways".

He said that the majority of Indian labourers lived and worked on estates with their families, sending a relatively small amount of money from the country.

GRAVE ECONOMIC PROBLEM

The minority, the Minister said, came alone and remitted all they could save, the greater part of all the money sent to India. This type was a serious financial burden causing grave economic problems in Ceylon.

They competed directly with Ceylonese labour, depressed the living standard by accepting lower wages, increased unemployment and sent abroad every cent of their savings. Making no contribution to the financial needs of Ceylon, and straining Ceylon's adverse balance of payments.

"International Peace Day"

SOVIET CALL AT W.F.T.U. SESSION

MILAN, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Vassily Kuznetsov, chief Soviet representative at the World Federation of Trade Unions Congress here, today called on delegates to issue a manifesto to the world's workers, urging a wider struggle for lasting peace.

Proposing establishment of an "International Peace Day" he declared "on this day there must be mass popular protest demonstrations against the existence of Fascist regimes in Spain and Greece, the colonial wars in Indonesia, Viet-Nam and Malaya and against the violation of Trade Union rights".

He asked that the manifesto, should call on workers to broaden their fight "against the instigators of a new war, for democratic rights and freedoms, for vital working peoples interests and unity in the ranks of Trade Union movements".

Retrenchment Starts At Centre

NEW DELHI, July 2 (UPI): About 60 employees of the office of the Director-General of Civil Aviation, were today served with one month's notice for termination of their services.

This step it is stated, has been taken in pursuance of the retrenchment policy of the Government of India.

FRENCH SCHOLARSHIPS FOR INDIAN STUDENTS

NEW DELHI, July 2.

The French Government has awarded ten new sholarships to Indian students for 1949-50 to enable them to continue higher studies and research in France Moreover, four sholarships have been renewed for 1949-50 to students already in France.

The following are the names of the selected students, their respective university or institution and their selected subject of study:—

Mrs. Y. Coelho Aguiar—Bombay University —French; Gonsalves, Eric —Madras University —Chemistry; Gupta, Prakash Chandra—Institute of Science, Bangalore —Physics; Kalekar, Narayan Govind —Bombay University —French; Krishnan, V. S. Madras University—Mathematics; Krishnaswamy, M. V. —Mysore University—Cinematography; Mukerjea, Bibhu Charan—Jadavpur College —Hydraulics; Sharma, Jagdish Chandra —Institute of Science, Bangalore —Chemistry; Tiwari, Shiva Yagi—Benaras University—Physics; Varde Miss Manak S.—Bombay University—French.

Under a Complementary Scheme of the Government of India, previously announced, seven or eight French research students are due to come to India this year.

Baroda's Representation On Bombay Legislatures

BARODA, (UPI): The question of Baroda's representation on Bombay Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly, was, it is learnt on reliable authority discussed by Mr. V. T. Dehejia, the special commissioner of Baroda during his recent visit to Bombay when he met officials of the Bombay Government.

It is understood that the list of the proposed members was discussed and final orders are expected shortly.

It is also learnt that Mr. Dehijia discussed a number of problems concerning Baroda budget. He also inspected the newly arrived dredger which was ordered out from USA by the Baroda Government for clearing the channel of Port Okha.

Indulal Yagnik's Protest

AHMEDABAD July 2 (PTI): Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Kisan leader, today appealed to the people of Gujerat to "be the torch-bearers of true liberty as in the days of Mahatma Gandhi".

Mr. Yagnik, who was addressing a public meeting to protest against the arrest and sentence of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia said "the way in which civil liberty is being crushed in India after the attainment of freedom does not augur well for the future of the country".

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN WINTER?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 2: The question of holding General Elections this cold weather was discussed by the Cabinet earlier this week I learn.

Several difficulties have cropped up. Firstly the Government of India Provisional Constitution Order has abolished the Central Parliament. Section 18 of the Order lays down "The powers of the Dominion Legislature under this Act shall, until other provision is made by or in accordance with law made by the Constituent Assembly be exercisable by that Assembly."

It is in persuance of this section that the Constituent Assembly has been functioning as a law-making body, in addition to constitution-making. Elections to this body are indirect—through Provincial Legislatures. It is suggested that all Provincial Legislatures should be re-elected this cold weather. The newly formed Provincial Legislatures thereafter will elect the Constituent Assembly.

The first question is whether the Constituent Assembly can be reformed after its sole function, namely constitution-making, is over.

The second issue is whether such an indirect election of the Constituent Assembly culminating in the formation of a new Government would constitute a note of confidence in Nehru Government.

Electorates would be giving their verdict for or against the present Provincial Ministers and not for or against the Central Cabinet.

It is proposed to hold General Elections on the basis of the 1935 Government of India Act franchise minus communal electorates. This would require amendment of the existing Government of India Act by the Constituent Assembly. Why should not Government make provision for direct elections to the Central Parliament, if the Constituent Assembly has to be moved to amend the Government of India Act for interim period.

These are some issues facing the Government presently. The question is expected to be discussed by the Congress Working Committee, when it meets here on July 15 as also by the Provincial Premiers, who will be here later in the month.

The general view appears to be opposed to holding Provincial elections this cold weather.

As reported earlier this week political pandits would prefer holding General Elections for the Union Parliament this cold weather and for Provincial Legislatures in 1951.

Chartered Accountants' Act Amended

NEW DELHI, 2, (UPI): The recently enacted Chartered Accountants' Act has been amended.

The amendment provides that nothing contained in section 6 of the Act shall apply to any person who, immediately before the commencement of this act, has been in practice as a Registered Accountant or a holder of a restricted certificate until one month has elapsed from the date of the first meeting of the council.

Council Of Chartered Accountants

NEW DELHI, July 1 (PTI)—A list of persons eligible to stand for the first election to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India from the various regional constituencies will be published in a Gazette of India Extraordinary dated July 4, 1949, a press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce said today. The Commerce Ministry will call for nominations of candidates for election by a notification in the same gazette.

The last date for the filing of nominations is July 14, 1949 and for their withdrawal July 18.

The final electoral roll will be published in tomorrow's Gazette of India.

The press note said that nomination is sin accordance with regulations seven and eight of the council (first elections) regulations. The Chartered Accountants regulations framed under the Chartered Accountants Act 1949 appeared in the Gazette of June 25.

INDORE, July 2 (UPI): Resolutions demanding, for scheduled castes, representation in the Madhyabharat Union Cabinet and in the Union Services were adopted at the annual session of the Central India Scheduled Castes conference held here recently, under the presidentship of Mr. P. M. Rajabhoj.

CONSTITUTION FOR STATES

Conferences With India Drafting Committee

NEW DELHI, July 2 (A.P.I.): Inclusion of the chapter relating to Indian States Constitution, in the draft constitution of India, definition of citizenship and financial relations between States (Units) and the Centre under the new constitution as defined in three Legislative Lists, will be the subject matters of discussion of three separate conferences which will be held in Delhi in the third and fourth week of this month.

These issues will have to be decided before the Constituent Assembly meets on July 30. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and the States Ministry officials will meet the Drafting Committee in the third week of July to discuss the inclusion of a separate chapter in the constitution in pursuance of the recommendations of the Model Constitution Committee for the States.

Some prominent citizens have been specially invited by the Drafting Committee to meet them at the same time and discuss articles relating to citizenship.

In the beginning of the fourth week, of July there will be a conference between the Drafting Committee and Provincial Premiers and Finance Ministers for the purpose of finalizing the articles relating to financial matters and three Legislative Lists as well as other important subjects like the constitution of Upper Houses in certain Provinces.

S. K. Saxena's Appeal

NEW DELHI, July 2 (P.T.I.): The Sessions Judge, Delhi, issued notice today to the District Magistrate, Delhi, to show cause why the appeal of Mr. S. K. Saxena against his conviction and sentence should not be accepted.

Mr. Saxena was arrested in Delhi on May 25 along with Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia and forty-six other Socialist workers for defying the ban on demonstrations imposed by the District Magistrate. All of them were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 each by the acting New Delhi Resident Magistrate.

The hearing of the appeal has been fixed for July 12.

Dr. Lohia and other Socialist workers now in jail, it is reliably learnt, have decided to file appeals against their conviction and sentence, through the jail officials, they have decided to argue their appeals personally.

COMMISSIONER FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

R. K. Patil For New Post

NEW DELHI, July 2 (P.T.I.): The Government of India have selected Mr. R. K. Patil, at present Food Minister in the Central Provinces Government, for appointment as Commissioner for Food Production, it was officially announced from the Prime Minister's secretariat.

Mr. Patil will be associated with the Ministry of Agriculture and will be given special executive powers.

He will be concerned with the task of increasing food in the country and will take up his appointment in a week's time.

Hyderabad Temple Opened For Harijans

SECUNDERBAD, July 2 (UPI): Jagannath Dwara, well known temple in Hyderabad, was thrown open to Harijans on the occasion of Rath Jatra yesterday, about 5,000 Hindus, along with 500 Harijans, were present on the occasion.

Swami Ramanand Tirth, Congress President, addressing the gathering, congratulated the Military Government for taking radical measures to improve the lot of Harijans.

SURPRISE DEFEAT OF THACKERSEY

Byculla Y.M.C.A. Table Tennies Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

P. S. Nath provided an upset on the very first day of the Byculla Open Table-Tennis Tournament, which commenced this afternoon, by accounting for the seeded S. K. Thackersey who went down at 21-10, 20-22, 18-21. The winners was the more consistent of the two players and although he played largely a defensive role, he appeared to be quite ready to attack whenever the occasion demanded. Thackersey, on the other hand did not play quite so well and was hardly ever doing himself justice. He was always inconsistent and sometimes even erratic. This cost him his opening match of the season.

In another keenly contested J. J. Ezekiel got the better of S. H. Nanavati at 21-13, 20-22, 21-18 while R. M. Jhaveri entered the second round at the expense of V. D. Dalal the scores being 21-15, 19-21, 21-18.

Allen To Meet Monaghan For Four World Titles

LONDON July 2 (PTI-Reuter): The British Boxing Board of Control announced that Terry Allen, of Islington, London, having defeated Norman Tennant in the final eliminator for the fly—weight championship of Great Britain will now meet Rinty Monaghan of Belfast for the latter's four titles—world, British, British Empire and European.

Promoters and the boxers, or their managers, are given time up to Aug. 30 to arrange the contest which has to take place by October 25.

Calcutta League Football

CALCUTTA, July 2 (API): The three matches played today in the first division of the Calcutta Football League resulted as follows:

East Bengal 4, Rajasthan 0, Mohan Bagan 1, Calcutta 0, Bhewanipore 3, Kalighat 0.

(For other Sports News, see page 16)

DEMAND FOR SINO-SOVIET PACT

SHANGHAI, July 2 (P.T.I-Reuter): Slogans issued by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party today, to celebrate the 12th anniversary of the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war on July 7, included a demand for an early Japanese Peace Treaty based on the Potsdam Agreement.

Other slogans called for demilitarisation and democratisation of Japan, establishment of a joint front by the Chinese and Japanese peoples to oppose a long occupation of Japan by United States forces, and full support for a Sino-Soviet Pact of amity and for joint defence of the Far East by these two nations.

The committee announced that foreign flags must not be hoisted during the celebrations.

Armed Forces Academy Exam. Results

NEW DELHI, July 2, (API): The following is the list of candidates who have qualified in the supplementary Armed Forces Academy (Inter Service Wing) Examination held by the Federal Public Service Commission in May, 1949 and have also been approved by the services selection board.

R. Vijaya Raghavan, Bhupinder Nath Kumar, Vijaya Badhwar, Manohar Bhalchandra Gokhle, Arindum Ghose, Ashish Banerji, Manmohan Sinha, Jagdish Kumar Seth, Basant Mullick, Jayant Bapuji Tawadey, Prem Nath Nagu, Vijaya Kumar Dandekar, Tej Kuldip Singh, Karan Sher Singh, Surendra Kumar, Dilip Kumar Maitra, Ranvi Jaia Singh, Jagdish Saran Verma, Ramesh Chander Bhalla, Uppal Vinod, Verindar Kumar Pasricha, Ravinder Nath Rishi Raj Sood, Tej Avtar Tikku P. D. Sherlekar, Subhas Chandra Arora, Ved Parkash Vijay Kumar Singh, Girish Kumar Singh Navlakkha, Faridoon Noshir Bilimoria, Inder Raj Kumar, Vijaya Raghavan Kondath, Mehtab Singh Kanwal.

Admission of the candidates bearing roll Nos. 226 229, 313 and 326 to the examination is provisional.

SIR A. R. MUDALIAR ADDRESSES U.N.E.S.C.O.

Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, Dewan of Mysore, addressing the third and final plenary session of the second U. S. National Conference for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, at Cleveland, Ohio.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE ORDINANCE

Sequel To Calcutta High Court Judgment

CALCUTTA, July 2 (UPI):

THE West Bengal Government, it is learnt have decided to promulgate an ordinance, assuming all powers embodied in the West Bengal Security Act which was declared null and void by the Calcutta High Court recently.

Police Inspector's House Raided

ASANSOL (WEST BENGAL), July 2 (P.T.I.): Meetings, processions and demonstrations have been banned in Asansol in Burdwen district by an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. following an attack on a police officer's house last evening.

After a public meeting sponsored by local Communists, a section of the crowd paraded the streets of the town in a procession and later raided the house of the local intelligence branch police inspector.

The officer was not in, but as his orderly came out with his revolver, the crowd dispersed. Very little damage is repocted to have been done by the raiders.

Five persons, including a woman, were arrested in connection with the incident. A number of places were searched

BURNPUR DACOITY ARRESTS

ASANSOL, July 1 (UPI): Nine workers of Burnpur have been arrested by the local police on a charge of committing dacoity in the house of Shri Susil Kumar Ghose, examiner of Stores and Metallurgical Inspector, Government of India, Burnpur.

It is alleged that the accused persons raided his house in Hirapur, an outlying part of Burnpur town, on June 26 night and decamped with cash and ornaments worth Rs. 3,500 after inflicting serious injuries on Shri Sushil Ghose, his father and grandmother. The police are stated to have recovered some looted articles from the accused persons.

The Government of India have asked Provincial Governments to constitute Advisory Committees for the enforcement of the Fruit Products Order 1948.

NO WORK IN CITY DOCKS ON SUNDAYS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay's docks are faced with stoppage of work on Sundays and holidays as a result of the decision taken today by the 400 cranemen of the Bombay Port Trust.

Concessions To Security Prisoners

CALCUTTA, July 2 (PTI): Following the calling off of hunger-strike by security and undertrial prisoners in the Calcutta and Dum Dum jails yesterday, the West Bengal Government have, it is learnt, decided to drop the cases instituted against some of these prisoners on the charge of rioting in jails.

While conceding higher classification of the prisoners excepting those involved in crimes of violence, the Government have, it is learnt, refused to consider the demands for increasing the diet allowance from Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 3/8 per diem and also the demand for a public enquiry into the recent firing in Calcutta and Dum Dum jails.

Government also expressed their inability to give any guarantee as to nontransferance of prisoners from West Bengal to other provinces but it was pointed out that nothing would be done immediately in this regard.

Hunger-Strike In Other Jails Ends

Following the withdrawal of Hunger-strike by the Security prisoners in Calcutta and Dum Dum Jails, the prisoners in Berhampore, Krishnagar, Hooghly and Midnapore Jails have also agreed to take food, according to information received by the Government of west Bengal.

No Water For Afghan Post

WORK OF MISCHIEF-MONGERS

PESHAWAR, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): The pipeline supplying 40,000 gallons of water daily from the Khyber Agency springs to the Afghan post at Torkham was cut off twice by some mischief-mongers towards the end of the last month, according to the Pakistan Associated Press.

The political Agent, Khyber Agency, said that a valve on the pipeline was interfered with apparently by some mischief-mongers, who attempted to add to the unpleasantness between the two countries.

The blasting of the valve of the pipeline resulted in complete stoppage of water supply from the pumping station in Khyber Pass to the Afghan post at Torkham, which lies on the other side of the border.

Torkham is the tribal outpost in Khyber Pass at the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

INDIAN EMBASSY STAFF SAFE

NEW DELHI, July 2 (PTI): According to reports received in Delhi, the staff of the Indian Embassy in China and Indian Nationals in Nanking are safe, it is officially stated to-day. Indian students in Peiping are also reported to be well and are carrying on their studies without interruption.

Five Reds Arrested

MADURA, July 2 (A.P.I.): Five persons alleged to be Communists have been arrested by the police following yesterday's disturbances at a public meeting held under the Congress auspices.

These persons are stated to be connected with the throwing of brickbats and soda-water bottles at the meeting which resulted in a local Congressman being seriously injured on the head.

BRICKBATS AT MEETING

MADURA, July 1 (P.T.I.): Brickbats and soda-water bottles were hurled here to break up a meeting, which was being held under the auspices of the Madura District Congress Committee to explain the present political situation and activity of parties opposing the Congress. A local Congressman sustained serious injuries.

A little after the meeting began, some of the audience raising anti-Government slogans, threw brickbats and soda-water bottles causing chaos. Two petromax lanters were smashed.

Pt. Nehru's Calcutta Visit

CALCUTTA, July 2, (UPI): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, will reach Calcutta on July 13, according to an official intimation received here.

DIMITROV'S DEATH IN MOSCOW

Hero Of Reichstag Fire Trial, Who Made Goering Turn Red

SOVIET TRIBUTE TO 'LITTLE STALIN' OF BULGARIA

LONDON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter):

GEORGI Dimitrov, 67-year-old Bulgarian Premier and veteran Communist leader, who has been ill for some months, died in a Moscow sanatorium this morning, Moscow Radio reported.

The Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and the Soviet Council of Ministers announced Dimitrov's death "with profound regret".

The formal statement broadcast from Moscow hailed him as an "outstanding leader of the international working class movement, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party".

The Soviet Statement said Dimitrov died after a long and serious liver ailment described as diabetes.

His death is not expected to cause any immediate major repercussions in Bulgaria since arrangements had been made to carry on the Communist regime during his absence.

Georgi Dimitrov

A Kremlin favourite, Dimitrov served during World War II as top political adviser on Balkan affairs and was friendly with the Soviet Government. He was often called the Soviet Union's Number One statesman in the Balkans.

Georgi Mihailov Dimitrov, aged 67, had been Prime Minister of Bulgaria since 1946.

In April of this year it was announced that he had gone to the Soviet Union on sick leave.

Dimitrov was for many years an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and was Secretary of the Communist International from 1935 until 1943.

He first came into prominence when he violently opposed Bulgaria's entry into World War I on the side of Germany and he was arrested for "pacifist agitation".

Freed under the terms of an amnesty after the end of the World War I he continued his political activities until the Communist Party in Bulgaria was banned.

Then living under an assumed name he became legendary for his sudden appearances at important meetings, careless of the police waiting to catch him.

TWICE SENTENCED TO DEATH

An abortive Communist rising in 1923 forced him to fly from the country and he was sentenced to death in his absence.

He was again sentenced to death in 1926 for alleged complicity in an explosion in Sofia Cathedral.

In 1929, Dimitrov went to Berlin where he lived as Dr. Adolf Hediger.

REICHSTAG FIRE

Ten days after the fire which destroyed the Reichstag and was used by Hitler to win an overwhelming election majority, Dimitrov and two other Bulgarian Communists Popov and Tanev were arrested and accused, with others, of causing the fire.

Denied the right to select his own counsel, Dimitrov chose to defend himself. He turned the prisoner's dock of the National Socialist court into a forum for proclaiming Communist views to the whole world.

In fluent German, he mercilessly interrogated the Nazi witnesses and confounded his accusers, including Goering himself.

An American reporter who covered the trial, described Dimitrov as "the only man in recorded history to have made Goering turn publicly red in the neck".

SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

Though acquitted, he might have been held indefinitely or even sent to Bulgaria, if the Soviet Union had not given him the citizenship he held until 1945, when he returned to his native land on its liberation by Russia in World War II.

As Secretary-General of the Comintern, he appeared regularly twice a year with Stalin and other Communist leaders on the Lenin Mausoleum in Moscow's Red Square.

Indian Communists' Homage

BOMBAY, July 2.

The Central Office of the Communist Party of India has issued the following:

The Central Office of the Communist Party of India mourns the untimely death of Com. Georgi Dimitrov.

"The Communist Party of India pays its respectful homage to the memory of Com. Georgi Dimitrov."

Rita To Go To Alexandria

CAIRO, July 2 (UPA): The newspaper AL MISSRI said today that Rita Hayworth will pay her first postmarriage visit to a Muslim country. The paper said that Rita would go to Alexandria about July 31 with Prince Aly Khan to watch a horse racing at the Smouha Race course where the Aga Khan Amateur Cup will be awarded.

GANDHI MEMORIAL COLUMN

NEW DELHI, July 2 (UPI)

The Government of India, it is authoritatively learnt, has decided to erect a memorial column on the spot where Mahatma Gandhi was cremated at Rajghat. A suitable column of the nature of the Asoka pillars, it is stated, will maintain the solemnity and simplicity of the memorial. At the foot of the column, will stand the square Samadhi which will be surfaced with marble stone.

No decision has yet been reached about the design or shape of the memorial column, but designs from expert architects are understood to have been invited for consideration. Final decision about the form of the memorial column will be taken by the Central cabinet.

The C. P. W. D. authorities are at present busy constructing the 95-acre park around the 'Samadhi'. The terracing of the land and the preparation of a good lawn in the park are expected to be completed by October 2, on which date it would be thrown open to the public.

COMINFORM TIGHTENS THE GRIP

Supply Of Arms To Yugoslavia Stopped

BELGRADE, July 2, (PTI-Reuter). The Eastern European bloc has stopped all deliveries of arms to Yugoslavia Mr. Ivan Goshniak, Yogoslav Assistant War Minister, said here yesterday.

As the West also does not want to give us arms" Yugoslavia would now rely on her own manufacture, he added, in a speech.

War Planes had already been built and soon the first units of our fleet will be made in our shipyards," he said.

JAILED FOR ATTEMPT ON TOGLIATTI'S LIFE

ROME July 2 (PTI-Reuter): Antonio Pallente, 26-year-old Italian, was sentenced to 13 years and 10 months here today for attempting to murder Italian Communist leader Palmyro Togliatti

Akali Satyagraha Against P.E.P.S.U. Ministry

AMRITSAR, July 2 (UPI) 19 Akalis have been arrested at Phagwara for offering Satyagraha against the P.E.P.S.U. Ministry. Three more Jathas of Akalis were arrested at Patiala also. 2

New Indo-Australia Shipping Service

NEW DELHI, July 2, (UPI): A new shipping service is scheduled to start between India and Australia with effect from July 2.

The first train to run from Shanghai to Peiping since the Communists took Shanghai left Shanghai on July 1 on its 800-mile journey north carrying railway spares for the Communist authorities in Northern China.

DOES PAKISTAN LOOK TO RUSSIA?

British Paper Comments On Trouble On Afghan Border

LONDON, July 2 (UPI): "Stability of Kashmir is vital to the defence of North-West Frontier. In view of restiveness in Afghanistan, disunity between Pakistan and India over Kashmir may have serious consequences", writes the "Daily Telegraph" today.

The "Manchester Guardian" editorially writes: "Pakistan may soon be seeking assistance against outrageous Afghan agitation", and comments: "Pakistan" is apt to demand too much coddling". Nevertheless expressing the general British fear, that Russian influence is spreading to Pakistan, the paper says: "If some Pakistanis look towards Russia, one of the chief causes is fear of India and anger at its Kashmir policies, By reconciling itself with Pakistan, India could prevent Russian influence on its frontier".

The British papers are also trying to make out a sensational case of the proposed visit of Mr. Liaquat Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan, to Moscow this autumn. It is being suggested that the Russians are behind the Frontier agitation and will be prepared to liquidate Afghan problem in return for concessions from Pakistan. The British Foreign Office, however, entertains no such fear though it is concerned over the growing anti-British sentiments in Pakistan press.

NEXT STEP TO END KASHMIR DEADLOCK

SRINAGAR July. 2 (API): A full meeting of Kashmir Commission lasting for two hours today is stated to have taken a final decision on its next step in the Kashmir dispute.

A special United Nations plane carrying two sealed envelopes intimating this step to the Governments of India and Pakistan will leave Srinagar in a day or two.

It is learned that no fresh proposals have been made by the Commission but it is believed to have pointed out the next best step to reach an agreement on the truce issue between India and Pakistan.

The official statement of the Commission's next step will be made on Monday or Tuesday after it has been intimated to the Governments of India and Pakistan

No Passports To A.I.T.U.C. Delegates

BOMBAY, July 2 (U.P.I.): The Government of India has turned down the request of the A.I.T.U.C. for passports for its delegates, Comrade Chakkarai chettiar, president of the A.I.T.U.C. and Comrade Zaheer who were to attend the session of the World Federation of Trade Union to be held at Milan, says a statement issued by the A.I.T.U.C. office.

In these circumstances, the statement adds, Com. R. M. Jambhekar and none else will represent the A.I.T.U.C. at the Congress. The A.I.T.U.C. strongly protests against Government's refusal to sanction passports to A.I.T.U.C. delegations.

"STOP PLANNING TO ATTACK ME!"

—ROCHESTER TIMES UNION

WITHIN 24 HOURS OF ASSUMING OFFICE

Ministerial Crisis Faces Travancore-Cochin Union

TRIVANDRUM, July 2 (UPI):

Within twenty-four hours of its assuming office, the Cabinet of the United State of Travancore and Cochin is faced with a crisis which, if it develops still further, would menace its existence.

This situation has arisen out of the last minute exclusion of certain persons from the provisional list of ministers before the swearing-in-ceremony.

It appears that the leader, Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai, left out of the list some persons strongly held by the President of the Parliamentary Board, Mr. C. Kesavan, and so, some members of the working committee have resigned.

Talks are proceeding with a view to solve the tangle. A well-informed source told the U.P.I. representative that the crisis will be settled and that the strength of the Cabinet will be increased.

It is likely that Dr. Madhavan, who is in the Ministry, may resign at some later stage and three persons, namely, Mr. John Philippose, Mr. N. Kunjuraman and Miss Anne Mascrene, may join the cabinet.

HIGH COURT AT ERNAKULAM

The rajapramukh of the United State of Travancore and Cochin has promulgated an ordinance providing that the High Court of the United State will be situated at Ernakulam.

The High Court bench will consist of the Chief Justice and judges whose number will not be less than five and they will be appointed by the Rajpramukh of the Union.

K. G. MENON AS CHIEF SECRETARY

Mr. K. G. Menon, Development Secretary, Government of Madras, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the United State of Travancore and Cochin.

He will be leaving Madras on July 4 by plane for Trivandrum to take up his new office.—P.T.I.

MADHAVAN RESIGNS

TRIVANDRUM, July 2 (P.T.I.): Dr. E. K. Madhavan, Minister of the United State of Travancore and Cochin, resigned tonight. Dr. Madhavan told the P.T.I. that he resigned his ministership in order to maintain the solidarity of the Congress Party.

"I will continue to give all help and co-operation to the Congress Party from outside the Ministry", he added.

On Burma War Front

RANGOON, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Arakanese insurgents in the Akyab District bordering Eastern Pakistan have occupied the important river towns of Ponnagyun and Myohaung, 16 and 40 miles respectively from Akyab port, a Burmese Government "Communique" said today.

In the Upper Chindwin district, Mingin, a town 70 miles from the Assam border, fell to the anti-Government "White Band" people's Volunteer Organisation after a three-day battle in which 40 insurgents were killed, the "Communique" added.

Government troops, who lost three killed, withdrew as the rebels entered the town in overwhelming numbers.

In South-eastern Burma, Government troops inflicted heavy casualties in a four-hour battle with 300 Karen and Mon rebels in the Thaton district, the "Communique" reported.

Indian Arrested In Rangoon

RANGOON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter):—Burmese police last night arrested Lala Govind Prasad, President of the United Provinces and Bihar Association of Burma, under the Preservaton of Order Act.

AHMEDABAD SCARCITY WORKS TO CONTINUE

AHMEDABAD, July 2 (API): The Collector of Ahmedabad said today at a press conference that scarcity works in the district would be maintained till there was sufficient rainfall.

He said labourers were still flocking to the works. The rush for tagavi loans for sinking wells and other agricultural operations was also being met, he added.

The Collector said there was nothing "unusual" in not getting rain in June in the district. There had been only two and a quarter inches of rain so far in a four mile area round Dhandhuka, while the rest of the district is still dry. The Collector said that "there is hope of good crop even now if it rains"

Last year's famine was not felt as a result of the measures adopted by the Government and the same measures will be adopted this year also if the situation required, he stated. The Collector said there had been no human mortality in last year's famine, while the cattle mortality was "less than normal".

The Collector described the food situation as "satisfactory" and said special food trains were arriving every few days and 3 months' stocks were being maintained in rural areas which were likely to become inaccessible in the monsoon.".

Brough Retains Wimbledon Singles Title

MRS. DUPONT'S GREAT BID FOILED

WIMBLEDON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter): Warm sunshine after a cool night to-day greeted the final day of the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships which have been the most successful and dryest on record. More people than ever before paid for admission and not a single spot of rain has fallen in the 12 days of the Championships.

The queues which began to form before the day's programme ended yesterday grew during the night and by 8 o'clock were 2,000 strong with those at the head sleeping in blankets.

It was the Americans day with the United States players holding the centre court for the first three of the four finals being played.

In the first, the two top American players Miss Louise Brough, the holder, and Margaret DuPont met in the women's singles final. Later they joined forces to defend their doubles title against their compatriots Miss Gussie Moran and Mrs. Patt Todd.

An All-American men's doubles final between R. Gonzalez and F. Parker and G. Mulloy and F. Schroeder was the second match, with the mixed doubles final to be contested between John Bromwich (Australian) and Miss L. Brough and Eric W. Sturgess and Mrs. Sheila Summers (South Africa) the last and fourth match.

Within half an hour of the opening of the gates the queues disappeared. They had grown appreciably as the morning advanced and queue entertainers, singers, acrobats and strong men did good business. A travelling tea trolley was also well patronised but when the waiting crowds melted into the grounds and took their places round the centre court there was still plenty of room.

Nevertheless transport disgorged hundreds more and by the time play opened there were no vacant spaces which meant another capacity crowd of 17,000 was settled to see the afternoon's sport.

In the most exciting women's singles final seen at Wimbledon in post-war years Miss Louise Brough of Beverley Hills, California, to-day retained the title beating her friend and doubles partner Mrs. Margaret Osborne DuPont of Wilmington, Delaware, 10/8, 1/6, 10/8. Early in the deciding set it appeared as though Mrs. DuPont who won the title in 1947 might just outstay the champion but the 25-year-old Californian girl held on doggedly to become the first player to win women's singles in successive years since Mrs. Helen Wills Moody accomplished the feat in 1932-33.

The pair had clashed in about 30 singles matches before but this was their first encounter in a Wimbledon final. Never before could Miss Brough have had to fight harder for victory than she had in this wildly fluctuating titanic struggle which thrilled a packed centre court gallery for more than two hours. Both players who lead world in women's tennis today played their usual masculine type of game serving, volleying smashing and driving with severity and storming the net to keep rallies short. In stroke production the match was technically superior to the men's final of yesterday. There is so little to choose between the pair that it is just a question of who will make the fatal service lapse at the crucial point Mr. Dupont did so today in the final game of the match.

In a thrill packed deciding set Miss Brough who had once trailed love-two went to nine-eight on service and it was then that Mrs. Dupont wavered. Helped by her opponents mistakes Miss Brough lost only one Point in this game and became champion again when Mrs. Dupont overhit the baseline. The players who received a great ovation went to the Royal Box where the Duchess of Kent presented the championships trophy.

The match had opened in dramatic fashion with the 31-year-old Mrs. Dupont so overcome by nerves that she lost the first four games. She was completely out of touch, double-faulting, netting and overhitting but so well did she regain her confidence and poise that she won the next five games in a row and three times held set point on Miss Brough's service in the tenth game. Back came Miss Brough to level at five all and she broke service for a seven-six lead but could not clinch the issue owing to her rival's superb lobbing. Again Miss Brough Crashed through for nine-eight helped by a delicate drop shot and then she served out the set confidently with a love game.

When Mrs. DuPont broke through in the second set and led 4-1 the champion let the set slide to reserve her energies. As they went into the third set the excitement grew apace. Each had a break through service and Mrs. DuPont did so to lead 6-5. She then went within two points of winning the match on her own service but a lucky net cord and a glorious passing shot by the champion kept Miss Brough in the hunt.

Leading 8-7, and 40-30 on her opponents service Miss Brough's high lob bounced just outside the baseline and the umpire instantly called game set and match for Miss Brough. He quickly corrected himself but had to wait only two more games before he called correctly.

The result avenged Miss Brough's defeat by Mrs. DuPont in last year's United States Championship when the final set went to 28 games.

Richard Gonzales and Frank Parker produced considerable surprise when they decisively outplayed Ted Schroeder and Gardnar Mulloy to win the mens doubles in straight sets 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

The outstanding feature of the match was the great display of Parker who hardly made a mistake and completely dominated the play by his superlative generalship. His tactics were chiefly responsible for the opposition losing command of the forecourt which they needed to mount an effective attack. Gonzales generally played better than ever before at Wimbledon while Schroeder was below his best and Mulloy appeared affected by this uncertainty on the part of his partner. So erratic in fact were Schroeder and Mulloy that they were completely overshadowed.

Women's Single Final

Miss Louise Brough (United States) beat Mrs. Margaret Osborne DuPont (United States) 10-8, 1-6, 10-8.

Men's Doubles Final

Richard Gonzales and Frank Parker (United States) beat Ted Schroeder and Garanar Mulloy (United States) 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

Boys Final

S. Stockenberg (Sweden) beat J. A. T. Horn (Britain) 6-2, 6-1.

Women's All England Plate (Consolation Tournament) Final

Mrs. A. Bossi (Italy) beat Miss B Gullbrandsson (Sweden) 6-0 7-5.

Men's All England Plate (Consolation)

Earl Cochell (United States) beat G. P. Jackson (Ireland) 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Women's Doubles Final

Miss Louise Brough and Mrs. DuPont (United States) beat Miss Gussie Moran and Mrs. Patricia Todd (United States) 8-6, 7-5.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-45 p.m. Tata vs. Goan's 'A' (Hinrich's Shield).

St. Xavier's College, Ground, Parel

3-30 p.m. Khandoba Vijay 'B' vs. Block Dynamos (Musry Cup).

4-30 p.m. Rainbow 'A' vs. Khandoba Vijay 'A'.

5-45 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs. Bombay City (Second Division of Harwood League).

GIP Rly. Ground, Parel

4-40 p.m. SIES School vs. Ahmed Sailor School.

5-40 p.m. St. Stanislaus H.S. vs. Little Flower H.S. 'A' (Fifth Division of Harwood League)

TABLE TENNIS

Byculla Y.M.C.A.

4 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. First and second round of Upper Half of the Second quarter of Men's Singles

5-30 p.m. to 7 p.m. First and second rounds of Lower half of the second quarter of Men's Singles

(Byculla Y.M.C.A. Open Table Tennis Tournament).

New Zealanders At Bristol

DEADLY BOWLING BY BURTT

BRISTOL, July 2 (PTI-Reuter) New Zealand cricketers were in the West country today to meet Gloucestershire in bright weather on a dry wicket.

Having won the toss Gloucestershire opened the batting but spent half an hour over two runs. They lost Young. Who was caught at the wicket when trying to cut Cresswell, a slow medium bowler, with only 15 runs on the board.

Teams :

Gloucestershire: G. M. Emmett, D. M. Young, J. F. Crapp, T. W. Graveney, B. A. Allen A. E. Wilson, C. A. Milton, G. E. Lambert, J. K. Graveney, T. W. Goddard and C. Cook.

New Zealand: Burt Sutcliffe G. O. Rabone, W. A. Hadlee, W. M. Wallace, M. P. Donnelly, J. A. Reid, F L Mooney, W M. Wallace, M. P. Donnelly, J. A. Reid F. L. Mooney T. B. Burtt, C. Burke J. A. Hayes. and G. F. Cresswell.

and G. F. Cresswell.

Flighting the ball cleverly Burtt, New Zealand's left arm spin bowler, bowled for two hours and ten minutes with only a break for lunch and in that one spell his figures were 27|11 45|4. He was rested when the new ball was taken but Wilson, Gloucestershire's wicket keeper, began to score so quickly that he was recalled after only 32 runs had been scored. Wilson reached his half century in 30 minutes and had then hit seven fours, he played the leading part in his side's recovery. Half the side were out for 95 runs but at tea they had 135 on the board for 6 wickets.

After five overs Hayes went off the field limping and Cowie, twelfth man, came on as substitute.

Fine fielding restricted run-getting and Burtt with his accurate slow left-arm spinners needed careful watching. Crapp could make nothing of the ball which at 42 took his leg stump. Seven runs later Burtt had Emmett caught at slip.

Graveney, Glucestershire's 22-year-old test hope atonce showed his confidence by off-driving Burke to the boundary. He also on-drove Burtt for four and at lunch was unbeaten with 28 out of 79 for 3. Hayes returned just before the interval.

Batting in forceful and attractive style Wilson hit 70 in two hours and with some free hitting by the later Gloucestershire batsmen the county's score reached 232. Sutcliffe, the New Zealand opening batsman, quickly reached his thousand runs of the season and with Rabone put on 50 in the first 40 minutes. The scoring slowed down after their dismissal and the New Zealanders finished requiring 159 to equal their opponents score with eight wickets in hand.

THE SCORES

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (First Innings)

Emmett c Rabone b Burtt 34; Young c Mooney b Cresswell 2; Crapp b Burtt 6; Graveney c Mooney b Burtt 38; Allen b Burtt 10; Wilson lbw b Hayes 70; Milson lbw b Cresswell 24; Lambert c Hadlee b Burke 27; J. Graveney c Burke b Burtt 11; Goddard not out 5 Cook b Burtt 1, Extras 4. Total 232.

Fall of wickets: 1|15, 2|42, 3|49, 4|90, 5|95, 6|164, 7|199, 8|230 and 9 232.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Hayes 16|3|43|1 Cresswell 15|6|33|2 Rabone 7|2|12|0, Burke 23|7|55|1, Burtt 39|5|15|73|6 Sutcliffe 2|0|13|0.

NEW ZEALANDERS (First Innings)

Sutcliffe lbw b Cook 39; Rabone c Allen b Cook 17; Reid not out 11, Burke not out 3, Extras 3, Total (for 2 wickets) 73.

European Zone Davis Cup Semi-final

ROME, July 2, (PTI-Reuter): The semi-final European zone Davis Cup tie between Italy and Yugoslavia will be held here on July 8, 9, and 10.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday:

In both the Indian Football League First Division matches played this evening at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, victories by solitary goals were recorded. The BEST, for whom B Gomes scored the all important goal, defeated Little Pioneers by one goal to nil. In the second game, Asbestos Cement beat similarly Khandoba Vijay team. Mahandir scored the winning goal for the former.

St. Sebastian School 'A' team beat St. Joseph High School by three goals to nil at the GIP Rly. Ground, in their Harwood League, Fifth Division game. Rodrigues was responsible for two of these goals, while Cardozo netted the other.

In the second game in the same division, St. Isabel High School beat St. Sebastian second string by two goals to nil. Rody and Sapuruto scored one goal each.

Baseball In Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday:

A baseball team of the American Community will play a baseball game tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon against a team composed of officers and men of the S.S. Greenwich Bay, the U.S. Navy seaplane tender, which is paying an informal visit to Bombay.

The game will be played at 3 p.m. at the R.I.N. Grounds in Colaba. The public are cordially invited.

MAHARASHTRA CONQUER RAILWAY WITH A PENALTY KICK

Both Teams Well-Matched In Hinrich's Shield Football

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maharashtra scored a win, but it was an exceptionally lucky one. A penalty kick decided the fate of the G.I.P. Railway in the Hinrich's Memorial Shield Football Tournament second round. Rawal scored the all-important goal in the twentieth minute of play. Both sides were well matched and it was an entirely even encounter.

For the Poona side Yessodas the pivot was once again a tower of strength. For the Railway Duncan, centre half and Tambe and Shiva proved game fighters and they kept pegging to save the game but had no luck. Duncan put in one of his best performances Pavey and D'Mello full backs were at times eratic.

Maharashtra's goalie had quite some anxious moments particularly as their defence was reckless in clearing and the Railway managed to creep into goal area, but Chinatamatee the goalie saved well. Transferring play the M.F.A. obtained a penalty kick when Pavey was penalized for handling in the penalty area. Rawal took the kick and scored with a short to the top of the net.

The goal coming in the twentieth minute of play urged the Poona side on and soon they would have gone further ahead when right-outer Jaganath passed to Mubbert who shot outside.

In the opening stages Maharashtra attacked without success. The Railway were given a free kick just outside penalty area and Shiva shot over the cross bar. The Railway goalie now affected a smart save when right outer Jaganath centered and Francis Dass rushed on Suklal the goalie and came to a clash. Francis was injured in the knee and took no further part in the proceedings.

Maharashtra fasted out winners and were rather lucky that the penalty kick should have come their way.

The teams:—

M. F. A. XI

A Chinatamatee; Pillay, Mamed Rawal, Yesoodas, Suryaloo; Jaganath Mubbert, Francis Dass, Clarence, Berns.

G. I. P. RLY. "A"

Suklal C. Pavey, D'Mello, A Duncan, B Duncan, D Jones; M D'Souza, Tambe, Arathoon, Shiva, Bhikoo.

Referee:— Panton

MYSORE HOTEL STRIKE ENDS

Ban On Iddlies And Dosas To Continue

BANGALORE, July 2 (P.T.I.): The two-day old strike of hotels and restaurants in Mysore State has been called off, and normal business would be resumed from tomorrow morning.

The "Ad Hoc" Committee of the Hotels Association took this decision following an appeal from Mr. T. Siddhalingiah, President of the Mysore State Congress, that the hotels should immediately re-open, so as to avoid inconvenience to the general public.

The order of the Government relating to restrictions on hours of business —one of the three orders as a protest against which the hotel keepers had closed down—has been now removed. The other two orders namely the ban on "Iddlies" and "Dosas" and similar dishes prepared out of rationed articles and the levy of a sales tax of three pies in the rupee however continue.

The Government of Mysore has made it clear that the ban on preparation of dishes out of rationed articles, imposed with a view to conserve food resources in the state, would not be abandoned in any event.

Thousands of persons who depended on hotels for food, heaved a sigh of relief on hearing the news of the end of two-day closure by hotel keepers.

JAP RAILMEN'S TALKS BROKEN OFF

TOKYO, July 2 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Government transport officials today broke off talks with State Railway workers on the industrial problem created by the Cabinet's announced intention of dismissing 94,000 railwaymen as an economy measure.

Leaders of the powerful Rail Workers' Union ordered local branches yesterday to "prepare for struggle" in what may become the biggest labour fight in Japan's history.

A Government spokesman blamed the cessation of talks today on Union insistence for collective bargaining.

State Minister Senzo Higao has issued a warning that the Government would arrest any rail union men taking illegal action under the proposed "struggle policies".

One person was killed and several others were seriously injured when a jeep collided with a train on the Arrah-Sasaram light railway line near Garahan, about 13 miles from Arrah recently. The accident is reported to have occurred due to the rash driving of the jeep car.

Ambedkar To Tackle Sweepers' Dispute

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 48-days-old sweepers' strike, which has baffled two "mediators", will now form the subject of high-level discussions between Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay, who returns to the city on Sunday, and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister and President of the Scheduled Castes Federation, scheduled to reach here on July 5.

Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation, will join in the talks.

With only five more days left for the striking sweepers to resume work or be dismissed from municipal service, there is a growing feeling among all political parties that the long-darwn-out sweepers strike should be tackled on a more realistic level.

As the situation stands at present, the strikers demand that resumption of work can only be on the basis of the reinstatement of the dismissed workers as old employees of the Municipality, while the Municipal Commissioner and the Home Minister have both asked the strikers first to resume work "unconditionally" and have refused to enter into negotiations with them.

It is understood that the discussions between Mr. Patil and Dr. Ambedkar may lead to the release of the jailed leaders, which might prove to be the starting point of some fruitful negotiations between the contending parties.

ACID THROWING INCIDENT

An incident in which striking sweepers are alleged to have thrown a bulb filled with acid on loyal workers was reported from Lower Parel last evening.

Two persons were injured by the acid spray.

STRIKING SWEEPERS "TEST CASE" OPENS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Charges under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act for disobeying the orders of his superior officer and for abandoning duty without justifiable excuse, were framed against Kaushya Vittal, a sweeper employed at the Bandra Slaughter House, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Oscar H. Brown when "the test case" challenging the validity of the prosecution of striking Municipal sweepers opened to-day at the Esplanade Police Court.

The validity of the arrests and convictions of the strikers is being challenged at the instance of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh on the ground that under the Industrial Disputes Act of India workers are legally entitled to resort to strike after giving 14 days strike notice.

On behalf of the prosecution, Mr. M. G. Vyavaharkar, Chief Police Prosecutor, argued that under the provisions of the Public Security Measures Act, municipal sweepers have been brought under the essential services and, as such, any strike resorted to by them would be illegal. Under this Act, the striking sweepers have committed offence for not obeying lawful orders from their superiors and absenting from duty without "justifiable excuse," the Prosecutor said.

He further submitted that the award passed by the Industrial Court on August 24, 1948, during the last strike of the municipal conservancy workers, and the Government order passed thereof, precluded them from going on strike for one full year from that date. In this respect also, the strikers have committed a breach of law, he contended.

Mr. N. C. Bharucha, chief defence counsel, in his preliminary remarks maintained that all Municipal employees were governed by the Municipal Servants Act of 1890 which provided a maximum sentence of three months for a breach of service regulations. But under the Public Security Measures Act, they could be sentenced to one year. He submitted that the proper Act was being side-tracked by the prosecution.

Mr. Bharucha, arguing that the legality or illegality of the strike did not arise in the case, questioned the relevancy of the prosecution's reference to the Industrial Court's award in the last dispute. He said that he wanted to prove that the parties and the issues involved in the present strike were different from those concerned last year's strike.

He argued that if the Court agreed to the relevancy of bringing in the award in question, he should be allowed to examine as defence witnesses the three union officials now in detention, namely Mr. P. T. Borale, Mr. G. J. Mane and Mr. J. G. Bhatankar.

The Magistrate rejected the request of the defense counsel

Mr. Gulam Mohamed, Senior Assistant Superintendent of Markets, Bombay Municipality, Mr. N. D. Patil, Sub-Inspector of Police, attached to the Bandra Police Station, and Mr. S. G. Manglorekar, Inspector of the Special Branch of the Bombay C.I.D., were examined by the Police Prosecutor.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge framed against him.

Mr. Bharucha was assisted by Mr. B. D. Wagle, Mr. H. K. Patel, Mr. D. D. Vania and Mr. R. D Bhandari

As Mr. Bharucha wanted to collect further defence evidence, the case was adjourned to July 9.

NOMINATE REFUGEE M. L. As' TO BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Choithram's Appeal To Government

BOMBAY, July 2 (UPI): Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, President of the All-India Refugees Association, in an interview today in Bombay said that there was a feeling of suspense, uncertainty and discontent among the masses of refugees in the camps, because of the contemplated stoppage of free rations without any rehabilitation measures having taken shape and without any of the proposed work centres having been opened.

Dr. Choithram added that it was suprising to see that aside from the hutments built in Mulund, there was no evidence of any building programme being carried out anywhere else in the Bombay province, despite the fact that the refugees had been here for the last 22 months. In some places where townships were proposed to be built, not even the land required for the purpose had so far been acquired. There could be no rehabilitation without first providing the refugees with some sort of perment habitation.

IN KALYAN CAMP

He said that in the Kalyan refugee camp some people were considering the advisability of starting satyagraha after the free rations were stopped. Of course he had advised them not to do any such thing.

"I am not for indefinite continuance of free rations" declared Dr. Gidwani.

The average displaced person is quite keen on rehabilitating himself. He is not concerned with the various political ideologies. But if we procrastinate and delay rehabilitation, we shall be driving refugees more and more, either into the arms of those organisations which are anti-Congress or some of them may be forced by circumstances, to resort to antisocial activities. However much they may be deplored.

The real remedy which is unheeded is to treat the matter on an emergency basis in the same way as we have decided to tackle the food problem.

The revival of the Bombay Refugee Act, which has been condemned universally by all refugees is extremely deplorable.

It cannot but add to bitterness and discontent already prevailing in the minds of refugees. Now that the money for granting loans for building houses had been sanctioned by the Central Government the Government of Bombay will do well to liberalise the rules for advancing loans to refugee co-operative housing societies so as to encourage all constructive measures calculated to bring about rehabilitation of the refugees".

APPEAL TO BOMBAY GOVT.

Dr. Gidwani felt that "both fairness and a real regard for democratic conduct" demands of that the Government of Bombay, should, for the present and until the next elections, nominate members of the Sind Assembly, all of whom were old and tried Congressites, on the Bombay Legislative Assembly, as they had done in regard to Kolhapur and Baroda.

"This would lead to mutual confidence and co-operation and would prove helpful both to the refugees and to the Government" he concluded.

People IN THE NEWS

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

GANESHKHIND, July 2 (P.T.I.): The Governor of Bombay received Mr. S. V. Dandekar.

His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Ornellas High School's additional block of buildings at Nanaspeth, Poona, where he was received by the Principal, the Revd. Fr. S. D'Souza.

Later His Excellency visited H. H. the Raja of Bhor at Laxmi Vilas, Nathan Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Motiram D. Advani came to lunch.

BURMA DEPUTY PREMIER

CALCUTTA, July 2, (P.T.I.): Gen. Ne Win, Deputy Premier and Defence Minister, Burma, arrived in Calcutta this evening by air grom Rangoon on his way to London. Others who accompanied him include the Burmese Ambassador in Thailand U. Hla Maung and Major-General B. Temple, head of the British Services Mission in Burma. The party will leave tomorrow morning.

MR. K. SANTHANAM

BARODA, July 2 (PTI): Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, Government of India, will be visiting Baroda on 4th July in the course of his ten-day tour of Gujarat, says a Press Note.

* * *

AMRIT KAUR

LONDON, July 2 (PTI-Reuter): Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, who arrived here last night from Rome, is spending the week-end at her old school—Sherborne Girls' School, Dorset

On July 11 she will address the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists on "Maternal and Child Welfare in India." She returns to India by air a few days later.

Cinema Workers Call Off Strike

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In protest of the recommendations made by the joint arbitrators Messrs. Ashoka Mehta and Chandulal Shah, Proprietor of the Ranjit Studios, over 200 workers in the Cinema industry struck work yesterday.

The National Filf Employees' Union (affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress) intervened and succeeded in persuading the workers to resume work, pending decision of the Labour Office to which their dispute has been referred. Obviously, the workers are more inclined towards National Film Employees Union and are joining the same in larger numbers.

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CENTRE TAKES OVER RAMPUR

RAMPUR, July 1 (PTI): Rampur, the premier state of the United Provinces became a centrally administered area to-day when Mr. Jai Keerat Singh, District Magistrate of Meerut, took over as its first Chief Commissioner.

Before a large gathering in the Darbar hall here which had been decorated with Indian Union flags the new status of the state was formallly announced.

Messages of greetings on the occasion were received from Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister and the Nawab of the state and read out at the meeting.

Rampur has an area of 893 square miles and a population of over five lakhs.

PATEL'S MESSAGE

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, in a mesage on the occasion of the taking over of the state assured the people that in seeking their future as part of a bigger entity they had nothing to lose and everything to gain.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur in his message urged the people to love India as they loved Rampur and be loyal and faithful, both in deed and thought, to their motherland.

The Indian Union flags were fluttering on all Government buildings in the place of the state flags from early this morning. The Chief Commissioner inspected a guard of honour presented by the Rampur forces on arrival at the Darbar hall for the meeting.

Final Orders On Baroda Merger

BARODA, July 2 (PTI): Final orders on the list of the proposed members from Baroda to Bombay Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly are expected to be announced shortly.

Mr. V T Dehejia the Special Commissioner for Baroda is understood to have discussed this question with the Government of Bombay during his visit to Bombay on, Thursday.

JAIPUR, July 2.— The Government of Rajasthan has declared the Durgapure Refugee Camp Area as a disturbed area under section 3 of the Rajasthan Administration Ordinance, 1949.

CONTROL ON CLOTH NOT TO BE REMOVED

"Inspired Or Propagandist" Reports Contradicted

BOMBAY, July 2 (P.T.I.).

ENQUIRIES in official circles in Bombay, today, showed that there is no truth whatsoever in the reports appearing in a section of the press suggesting that control on cloth will be removed shortly, and that control on yarn will be abolished from August 1.

A spokesman of the textile directorate said that the reports appeared to be "rather inspired or propagandist".

If the Government desired to withdraw control or alter the present system of control, they would consult the Provincial and State Governments and representatives of the industry and public before they could take any action, the spokesman said. He pointed out that the Government of India held joint consultations with the Governments of the Provinces and States in April last when it was decided to continue control. It was also decided to give some sort of freedom to mills to sell their stocks of cloth and yarn, which, for various reasons, could not be accepted by the Provincial and States nominees.

The Textile Commissioner to the Government of India recently sent a circular to all mills confirming the decision taken at the April conference. The spokesman thought that this circular was perhaps interpreted by a section of the public to mean that control was being removed. This is not the case, he added.

RESTRICTION ON SALE OF CLOTH

12 Government Shops Exempted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

With effect from 1st July 1949 quantitative restrictions have been removed from all varieties of cloth sold through the following twelve Government Cloth Shops, except those on fine and superfine sarees (which could be purchased only in one transaction at the rate of 2 pieces per cloth sheet of one individual and 4 pieces per cloth sheet on two or more individuals):—

Ward. A at Ghoga Street, Fort; **C** at Gazdar Street, Girgaum; **E**(West) at Clare Road, Byculla; **G**(South) at DeLisle Road, Parel; **F**(North) at Tilak Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar; **B.S.D. G.I.P. Side** at Ghatkopar; **B.S.D.B.B. & C.I. Side** at Malad; **C** at Dr. Viegas Street; **B** at Narayan Dhuru Street, Nagdevi; **D** at Gamdevi, Opp Victoria Mills; **E**(East) at Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla; **G**(North) at Bhavanishankar Road, Dadar.

Any quantity of the following varieties will thus be available to any person presenting a cloth sheet at the Government Cloth Shops:—

(1) Chaddars (2) Bedtickings (3) Towels and towelling sets (4) Fine, Superfine, Medium and Coarse varieties in Pents, and Seconds (5) Fine, Superfine, Medium and Coarse cloth received back from Retail Cloth Dealers (6) Dhoties — bleached and unbleached (7) Satin (8) Blankets (9) Canvas (10) Medium and Coarse sarees (11) All other varieties of medium and coarse cloth available for sale in the shops.

RATIONING OF CITY ELECTRICITY

Plea For Continuance Of Present System

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power-Supply Company have asked for specific instructions from the Government of Bombay regarding their plans for rationing of electric power after September 1, 1949, so as to give the company sufficient time to arrange for the execution of any new scheme, it is learnt.

It appears that at a meeting of the representatives of employees and labour unions and the Tata Hydro-Electric Company, held on June 21, to review the position and decide the future of the staggering scheme, the company's representative explained that if the present staggering plan was terminated on September 1, there would not be sufficient power available to supply the users with their normal needs

The government were, therefore, asked to devise a substitute plan of rationing, if the staggering system was to be discontinued.

The company's representative stated that staggering, or rationing in some form, would have to be continued even after September 1949. The reason, he said, was that although the unit at Bhira, now being re-wound, would be available for service by September 1949, immediately after that it would be necessary to shut down one after the other the two units at Khopoli station, which are still to be re-wound, the estimated period for re-winding being two months each.

After this period it would be necessary to shut down consecutively each of the six units at Bhivpuri station for re-bucketing. The representative added that after this overhauling work was completed, routine maintenance would probably result in one unit being unavailable for operation from time to time.

The company, therefore, requested to Government to continue the mill shifts staggering. The company has now asked for definite instructions from the Government.

V.L. MEHTA ON FUTURE OF GOVT. RATION SHOPS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Minister for Finance and Co-operation in the Bombay Government, today said that it was the policy of Government to encourage the conversion of the existing Government ration shops into co-operative consumers' stores.

Mr. Mehta, who was addressing a meeting to celebrate the first anniversary of the Janata Sahakari Sangh, Chandanvadi, Chira Bazar, told the members that co-operative society would directly benefits the consumers. He advised the members to take keen interest in the management and the expansion of their Sangh.

Dr. Simon Fernandes, Chairman of the Sangh, welcomed the Minister and narrated the activities of the Sangh.

GLOOMY FUTURE BEFORE S. AFRICAN INDIANS

Dr. Daddoo's Warning

SRINAGAR, July 2 (PTI): Dr. Y. M. Daddoo, the South African leader, told pressmen here today that the turn events had taken in South Africa showed that "the same fate awaits Indians there which overtook the Jews in Hitlerite Germany".

This, he added, called for "immediate, resolute and stern action by the Government of India and Pakistan".

The time for hesitation and maintaining even formal diplomatic representation, he said, was long past and only timely action could obviate a disaster of a magnitude which might bring unpredictable tragedy to the people of South Africa especially the Indian community.

Dr. Daddoo, accompanied by Mr. I. A. Kachalia, member of the Transvaal Indian Congress, left for Amritsar on his way to Karachi, where he will hold discussions with the Pakistan Government on the position of Indians and Pakistan nationals in South Africa.

Governor's Advice To Goans

POONA, July 2 (API): The Governor of Bombay, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh, said here to-day that he hoped that the Goans would continue to maintain their tradition of being good musicians. The Governor was speaking at a function where he declared open an additional block of building of the Ornella's High School. A donation of Rs. 200 to the school in appreciation of its work was announced by the Governor.

REFERENDUM MAY NOT BE FREE & FAIR

Exercise Of Internal Pressure Alleged

KARAIKAL, JULY 2 (U.P.I.): MR. M. NAGARAJAN, SECRETARY OF THE KARAIKAL NATIONAL CONGRESS, HAS SUBMITTED A MEMORANDUM TO BARON CASTRO AND MR. HOLGER ANDERSON, INTERNATIONAL COURT OBSERVERS, WHO ARE NOW HERE, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH HE SAYS THAT THE REFERENDUM OF DECEMBER 11 WILL NOT BE FREE AND FAIR.

Mr. Nagarajan says: "Already Different kind of internal pressure is being exercised by the powers that be. Mr. Tenzas du Montcel, Inspector-General of Colonies, is exercising frequent pressure on the officials, Government's advisers elected representatives and others with a view to obtaining a favourable vote for France in the ensuing referendum.

"M. Picat, the Administrator of Karaikal, is also indulging in similar activities.

Mr. Nagarajan further says: "The French Overseas Ministry recently declared the Settlements of Pondicherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam, are determined to remain in the French Union. This declaration is tendentious, and is not based on any real fact. The violence directed against those who celebrated the Chandernagore day at a Pondicherry is very significant. The French Authorities do not intend maintaining law and order during the ensuing referendums".

Mr. Nagarajan also states that no action has been taken till now to revise the electoral rolls. He concludes: Elections have never been fair in the past in Karaikal. The political clique in power misuses during election all the powers at their command. This is also true of Mahe, Pondicherry and Yanam.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN HYDERABAD

Work Starts At Hatti Mines

SECUNDERABAD, July 2, (U.P.I): Gold production at the gold mines at Hatti, in Raichur district, Hyderabad, has begun and 2890.58 tolas were recovered up to May 31, 1949, it was learnt today.

Pending the installation of the main mill, a pilot plant is working on the site since September, 1948.

The main mill (gold recovery plant) will be operating on the gold amalgamation process by October 1949 and the Cynanide plant, with a capacity to treat 150 tons of ore per day in February 1950.

The Hyderabad Gold Mines have been converted into a limited company with one crore authorised capital, the Hyderabad Government owning shares worth rupees 64 lakhs.

The Government has three directors on the company with Mr. C. V. S. Rao, member of the Military Government in charge of Finance, Commerce and Industry, as its Chairman.

Further the company has entered into an agreement with Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, a British firm, for a period of 10 years, and they will be managers and consulting engineers.

Thatte To Godse's Rescue

NAGPUR, July 2, (U. P. I.): Mr. L. G. Thatte, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, met Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, President to the All-India Village Industries' Association, in connection with the death sentence confirmed by the East Punjab High Court on Nathuram Godse and Apte.

Mr. Thatte is understood to have asked Prof. Kumarappa as to how he liked the idea of keeping Godse and Apte in Wardha Jail under the direct supervision of the leaders of the Sarvodaya Samaj instead of executing them.

Prof. Kumarappa is stated to have told Mr. Thatte that he was against capital punishment itself, as it was both barbarous and inhuman, and even from the point of view of society itself, it did not protect it, nor did it improve it. He fell public opinion should compel such States to adopt methods which would be conducive to the good of the society.

With regard to Godse and Apte, Prof. Kumarappa said that they have been largely misled. They had committed the murder under the intoxication of certain ideologies. The remedy that was intended should be one not of vengeance, but that which would lead to their enlightenment and correction.

CEMENT INDUSTRY EXPECTED TO HIT NEW LEVEL OF PRODUCTION

Lack Of Government Planning And Co-ordination Deplored

Efficient Distribution Urged

BOMBAY, July 2 (P.T.I.).

INDIA'S cement industry is expected to hit a new level of production this year, according to informed sources in the industry here. Plans for utilising the maximum capacity of the various existing cement units and for the erection of new units are well under way, these circles said.

The 36-year-old cement industry, produced during the year 1949, 15,63,745 tons which is 74 per cent. of the rated capacity of all the producing units, (which is about 24,15,000 tons). It is expected that the production capacity of the industry would go up before the year is out, with the addition of new units, to nearly 31,25,000 tons.

A spokesman of the industry expressed his view that non-ultilisation of the full capacity of the units was due mainly to transport bottlenecks and the difficult coal position. Labour unrest was also responsible to a certain extent, he said. With improved transport facilities now made available, it should be possible for the industry to exploit its capacity to the full extent.

LACK OF PLANNING

Lack of long-term Government planning and co-ordination of industrial set-up and expansion, the spokesman said, was responsible for "the haphazard" growth of this essential nation-building industry. He pointed out that even the expansion of the existing units and the starting of new ones was not proceeding on "co-ordinated and planned lines".

The setting up of suitable fool-proof machinery for the efficient distribution of this commodity or the tightening up of the present system and the prevention of the malpractices in the cement trade were suggested as essential short-term measures by representatives of both the industry and officials, for safeguarding the interests of the producer and the consumer

Operation Theatre For Visnagar Hospital

VISNAGAR, (Gujarat) July 2: The Trustees of Late Mathurdas Maganlal Parekh Trust Fund, have donated Rs. 50,000 for constructing an upto-date Operation Theatre in the Girdharlal Parikh General Hospital at Visnagar, in north Gujarat. The foundation of this Hospital was laid by the Director General of Health, Dr. Jivraj Mehta. This Hospital was of people in the upper North Gujarat and is to be equipped with upto-date instruments and highly qualified medical staff.

Russian Trade Delegation To Visit Karachi

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 2: With a view to enter into regular Trade Pact with Pakistan for the exchange of various commodities between the two countries, a Special Trade Delegation from Russia is expected to visit Karachi during July, it is learnt here on good authority

Indian Cultural Mission Branch At Nairobi

BOMBAY, July 2 (API): A oranch of the Indian Cultural Mission has been established at Nairobi, capital of East Africa, according to a communication received in Bombay from the leader of the Mission now touring East Africa. The mission of which Swami Advaitanandji is leader, was deputed by the Bharat Sevasram Sangh to tour that part of Africa for carrying on effective cultural propaganda among the Indian community in those areas.

Final Forecast Of Bajra

NEW DELHI, July 2: According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, the final forecast of bajra for 1948-49 places the area and outturn at 19,604,000 acres and 2,247,000 tons respectively as against 20,693,000 acres and 2,764,000 tons for 1947-48 being a decrease of 5.3 per cent and 18.7 per cent respectively.

The decline in acreage and yield has mainly occurred in the United Provinces, Bombay and Jodhpur.

Grinders Display No Interest In Pepper

NEW YORK, July 1.

BLACK PEPPER: The market for black pepper on spot was a quiet preholiday affair with grinders again displaying no interest. Values, however, displayed a steadier tone with buyers bidding 98 cents and sellers holding at the 99 cent level.

Meanwhile, some market observers opined that spot delivery was in a stronger position following the absorption of some cheaper offerings earlier in the week. To-day's closing quotations:—

Black Pepper: Spot 98.00 bid, July 101.00 nominal, September 100.00 nominal, October 98.00 nominal, December 94.00 nominal, January 76.00 nominal, March 65.00 nominal, May 64.00 nominal. White Pepper spot 1.55 nominal.

COPRA PRICES CONTINUE STRONG.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Despite limited buying interest copra prices continued to strengthen on the New York market today. Dealers reported July offerings at between 165 and 170 dollars a short ton c.i.f. Pacific. A bid of 174.50 dollars a long ton f.o.b. Philippines also was reported.

In cocoanut oil, prompt material was offered at 15 1/2 cents; July at 14 1/2; and August at 13. All prices are f.o.b. mills.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

The following is the statement of the Position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business of the 24th June:—

	Rs
Demand Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from Banks	26,06,57,000
(ii) Other demand Liabilities	567,80,51,000
Time Liabilities in India:	
(i) Borrowings from Banks	5,00,000
(ii) Other time Liabilities	281,18,60,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	34,34,83,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,05,08,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	65,87,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	70,47,05,000
Advances in India	444,84,29,000
Bills discounted in India	15,32,00,000

COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE.

COLOMBO, July 2.

Market was dull in transactions:—

TEAS: Appratennes 11/10-1/2, Dickapitiyas 1-1/2, Galleboddes 8, Girindi Ellas 6-3/4, Hunugallas 16, plus brokerage Nahavillas 18-1/2, Shawlands 4, Strathspeys 15, Torringtons 8-1/2, Uva Ketawalas 18.

TEA-CUM-RUBBERS: Golindas 5-1/4 5, Gona Adikas 2-1/2, North-Westerns 11-1/2, Talangawellas 9.

RUBBERS: Doresets 5-1/2, Monera-gallas 2-1/2. Nakkalas 4, Udabags 6-1/2.

COMMERCIALS: BCCS 10-1/2, Ceylon Cold Stores 16-1/2, Ceylon Theatres 8, Colombo Hotels 105, Walker and Greigs 3-1/4, Cocoanuts Arcadias 12, plus brokerage.

LONDON PEPPER QUIET.

LONDON, July 1.

The pepper market was quiet with sellers offering at slightly cheaper rates but buyers were still uninterested. Black Lampong July/August was offered at 4s. 10 1/2 pence per pound C.I.F. basis ports. Malabar July/August was quoted at 555s. per cwt., C.I.F. basis ports and 547s. 6d. for July shipment to New York. White Muntock and Sarawak July/August were a penny easier, being offered at 7s. 2 3/4d. per pound C.I.F. basis ports.

Aggressive Trade Buying In N.Y. Cotton On Weevil Complaints

SHORT COVERING AND BUYING HARDEN WALL STREET PRICES

NEW YORK, July 1.

COTTON: The opening gains to-day reflected rather aggressive trade demands, particularly for nearby October and December deliveries, evidently attributable to growing uneasiness regarding the crop outlook as a result of persistent showery weather east of the Mississippi river, increasing weevil complaints and favourable export prospects. After sagging slightly under profit-taking, prices again became steadier on renewal of trade buying with emphasis placed on the crop and weather influences.

The C.C.C. reports that crop loans upto June 23rd were 5,271,000 and repossessions 1,355,000 bales. The market closed very steady features by covering in nearby July position and other buying in new crops based on increasing uncertainties regarding the crop outlook and good export prospects. Sales were approximately 125,000 bales.

WALL STREET MARKET.

STOCKS: Covering in advance of the extended weekend together with some buying attracted by the agreement of the Marshall plan countries on the new intra-European payments plan pushed the market to new recovery highs this morning. However, buying enthusiasm was restrained by the cloudy labour ficture and little change for the better in business news. In light trading, the market converted initial irregularity into a predominance of gains of fractions to one point with best support for leadings steels, motors, oils, rubbers, chemicals and nonferrous minings. The averages were industrials 167.81 and rails 42,77.

Follow through buying was limited during the afternoon but most sections experienced little difficulty in holding their midday levels. Demand developed for airlines on the continuation of excellent traffic throughout June causing an upward revision in earnings estimated for several large carriers. Some quarters say meanwhile that the subnormal activity of the market leaves something to be desired from the technical viewpoint but the persistence of recovery and the character of stocks in demand are noteworthy. The market finished firm at or around the day's best with a few volatile raiks showing wider advances than the general market average of fractions to one point.

CHICAGO GRAINS.

CHICAGO, July 1.

Following early firmness on buying credited to commercial interests and shorts, prices declined under increased hedging and profit-taking. Some selling in wheat was based on expectations of heavy movement of new crop wheat to the terminal markets over the extended weekend and cooler weather over the United States spring wheatbelt. Part of the late pressure in maize was induced by indications that one of the leading industries had withdrawn from the cash market.

NEW YORK RUBBER MARKET QUIET.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Rubber futures strengthened at the close of trading today but activity generally was on the quiet side.

A few shorts apparently decided to retire in view of the long week-end holiday. The physical market lapsed into dullness as factories and dealer interests backed away for the holidays and pending further news on stockpile buying.

Traders understood the ECA might begin purchases at London next week on one, two and three sheets. The ascendent holiday spirit made traders unwilling to express opinions for the time being.

N. Y. TEXTILE MARKET QUIET.

NEW YORK, July 1.

Holiday influence restricted activity in the textile markets.

In Worth Street some gray goods merchants and converters operated with reduced staffs or planned to observe a half-holiday in order to get an early start on the long week-end adjournment. Bag-sheeting numbers made the best showing on a renewed flurry of buying on 40 inches 48x44 3.75 yard number. Unable to obtain quick deliveries buyers paid 16 1/4 cents on deliveries extending through August.

Burlap consumers continued to operate on a close inventory basis partly because of sterling devaluation uncertainties and fears that drought conditions in eastern sections will mean smaller potatoe crops and consequent reductions in the demand for bags.

SINGAPORE PEPPER PRICES.

SINGAPORE, July 1.

Quiet conditions prevailed on the Singapore Pepper market to-day with prices slightly easier. Black Lampong was now quoted at 262 dollars per picul exgodown—three dollars lower than yesterday—while White Muntock was two dollars lower at 394.

dip into loveliness...

and feel your skin say 'thank you.'

As you wipe away the surplus night cream, after your bed-time massage, your skin makes its first response. It feels more supple. Day by day, the contours seem rounder and firmer. You are not deceiving yourself... *you have made a discovery*

YARDLEY *Night Cream*
(formerly known as Skin Food)

YARDLEY · 33 OLD BOND STREET · LONDON

Tata Steel And Textile Shares Improve On General Support

BOMBAY, July 2.

Today's one hour session, on the Bombay Stock Exchange displayed steady tone with comparatively better enquiry for textile shares while steel share under route ne business moved within a narrow range.

Tata Steel Defd Shares opened at Rs. 1155 against previous close at Rs. 1152-8. There was moderate buying support and Defds. improved at Rs. 1165 but at the rise there was scattered profit-taking and the market reacted at Rs. 1160. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 239 and improved at Rs 240. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 925 and advanced at Rs. 935 while Kohinoors were done at Rs. 234 and Gokaks were quoted at Rs 233. Scindia Shares were done at Rs. 12-13

Later on the market improved at Rs. 1166-4 and Ordinary Shares were done at Rs. 240-4. Bengal Steels were quoted at Rs. 15/8 and Indian Irons were done at Rs. 19-15. Central Bank Shares improved at Rs. 76-8. Alcocks opened at Rs. 208-12 and improved at Rs. 212-8. Associated Cements also hardened at Rs. 132. Belapurs were placed at Rs. 172. Bombay Burmas were done at Rs. 251-4. Premier Constructions were quoted at Rs. 76-8 while Scindia Shares were done at Rs. 12-15. Closing tone of the market was steady.

Among Mill Shares there was keen demand for Simplex Mill Shares. The Market was favourably influenced by satisfactory Paris economic discussions.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES		
Bombay Dyeing (10-8)		933 12
Kohinoor Mills (4-2)		233 8
Svadeshi Mills (12-4)		258 0
Central India Mills (4)		202 8
Simplex Mills (3)		151 8
New Great Eastern (8)		120 0
Indore (9 plus 3)		106 14
Gokak Mills (12) XD		232 8
Century Spinning (15)		206 4
Colaba (12)		115 0
India Bleaching (6)	X.D	126 0
Swan Mills (20)		275 0
Finlay Mills (15)		227 8
Morarji Goculdas		410 0
Edward Sassoon (30)		196 4
Meyer (12)		110 10
Apollo Mills (As. 4)		2 3
India United Ordinary (0-13-9)		10 10 6
India United Defd. (0-2-6)		1 9
Madhusudan Mill (15)		180 0
Podar (8)		130 0
Khatau Makanji (5)		189 0
STEEL SHARES		
Tata Steel Ord. (14)		240 4
Tata Steel Defd. (64-13)		1166 4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (7-3)		134 0
CEMENT		
Associated Cement (6)		132 0
INDUSTRIES		
Burma (12-8)		251 4
Belapur Sugar (9)		172 0
Shivrajpur Syndicate (1-8)		19 8
Scindia Steam (0-8)		12 15
Premier Construction		76 8
Tata Chemical		7 14
Tata Oil (2)		43 0
Indian Iron (0-12)		19 15
Bengal Steel (0-8-9)		15 8
British India Corp. (0-9)		7 2
I Copper		1 12
Wimco		150 0
Alcock		212 8
ELECTRIC SHARES		
Tata Power (25)		1417 8
Andhra Valley (30)		1375 0
Tata Hydro (3)		144 8
Broach (0-5)		7 8
Ajmer Electricity (0-8)		10 6 6
Amalgamated (0-12)		12-8
Nagpur Electricity (1-12)		26 8
Poona Electric Supply (S)		146 14
Bombay Suburban (3) XR		126 4
BANK SHARES		
Imperial Bank of India (35)		1768 12
Imperial Bank of India pp (8-12)		435 0
Central Bank		76 8
Central Bank New (1-8)		75 0
Bank of India (4)		177 0
Union		7 3
Bank of Baroda (2-8)		113 0
Devkaran Nanjee Bank (1-8)		40 0
United Commercial (8)		39 8
Jaipur Bank (1-6)		35 8
Hindustan Commercial		26 12
Mysore Bank (8)		365 0
Eastern Bank (0-14-6)		106 0
INSURANCE		
Oriental (125)		4030 0
Empire (10		625 0
New India (7)		54 8
Jupiter (1-4)		14 4
Vulcan (0-10)		11 8
Indian Mercantile (21)		32 0
Universal (0-4)		11 4
B. I. G. (1)		19 0
Industrial and Prudential		29 8
Neptune		7 0
New Great		28 0
All India General		15 10
RAILWAY SHARES		
C. P. (1-14)		113 4
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES		
Steamer (10)		225 0
Bombay Burma New (5)		95 0
Burma Petrol		1 4
Mackenzie (6)		65 0
Port Canning (3)		65 0
Kemp and Co (30)		398 8
Zandu Pharmacy (7)		128 8
Industrial Invest Trust (3-12)		90 0
Dharamsey Chemical (2)		33 0
Mukund Iron		10 0
Dena Trust (0-12)		16 0
Alembic (15)		155 0
Supreme India X.R.		
Jam Wire (6)		67 4
Bombay Uganda		60 8
Bombay Motor Cycle		30 0

CASH SECTION

MILLS		
Elphinstone Mills (5)		51 0
Phoenix		150 0
Indian Mfg		4150 0
Kurla		117 8
New City (4)		147 8
Minerva (12)		113 12
Bradbury		313 2
Bharucha Defd. (0-4)		4 9
Bharat Mills (2)		23 12
Mysore Spg. Mills (8)		172 8
Madhavji Dharamsi (0-12)		14 8
Model Mills (12-8)		161 4
Lakshmi Cotton (25)		583 12
Vishnu Cotton (8)		185 0
Western India (40)		4070 0
Standard (15)		205 0
Sholapur Mills (200)		2650 0
Sassoon Cotton Mills (0-8)		15 8
Hindustan Mills (40)		4000 0
Tata Mills (2-4)		37 0
Ahmedabad Advance Old (9)		263 12
Ahmedabad Advance New		195 0
Sassoon Silk (3)		29 8
New Union Mills (0-8)		15 8
Madhusudan B (2-8)		35 0
Srinivas Mills (8)		153 12
Raja Bahadur Poona (4)		67 0
Berar Mills		281 4
Victoria Mills		225 0
New Great New		156 0
ELECTRICS (CASH)		
Ahmedabad Electric (4-8)		118 12
Ahmedabad New		43 4
Surat Electric (2-8)		129 5
Karachi Electric (2)		130 0

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, July 2.

MILLS

Apollo 2/4 2/5
B. Dyeing 926/4 23/12 35 32/8 33/12
C India 200 199 202/8 1/8 2/8
Elphinstone Pref. 106/4
Finlay 227/8
Gokak 231 30 34 32 32/8
I U. Defd. 1/8/6 1/10 1/9
I U Ord 10/10 10/11 10/10 10/10/6
Indore 105/10 6/14 6/4 6/14
Kohinoor 233/8 31/4 35 33/8
Laxmi 583/12
Model 161/4
Morarji 410
New Great 120
New City 147/8
Simplex 144 53 51/8
Svadeshi 255 52 59 57 58
Tata Mills 37
Vishnu 187/8 83/12
C P Rly. 113/4

STEAMER

B. Steam 213/12 15
Scindia 13 12/13/6 13 12/15

BANKS

Central 74/8 76/8
Central New 75
Imperial Old 1770 68/12
India 176 77
Union 7/2
U Commercial 39/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 119/6.
Andhra Valley 1375.
Hydro 144/8
Power 1417/8
Power Pref 1303

INSURANCE.

B. I. C. 18
New Indi 53 54/8

STEEL.

B. Steel 15/6 15/4 15/8.
I. Iron 19/12 19/11 19/13 19/12 19/15.
Tata Defd 1155 48/12 65 57/8 66/4.
Tata Ord. 240 38 41 40/8 41 40 40/4.
Tata Ist Pref. 191.
Tata IInd Pref. 134 33/8 34.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 208/12 12/8.
A. C. C. Old 129/8 30 29/12 32/4 32.
A C C New 126/8 28.
Belapur 169 67/8 73/8 72.
B. B. Old 250 48/12 51/4.
B B. Petrol 1/4.
B. I. C 7/3.
I. Copper 1/12.
P Const. 74 75/12 75 76/8.
P. Const. IInd Pref. 100.
Shivrajpur 19/8.
Tata Chem. 7/13 7/15.
Tata Oil 42/8 43/8 43.
Wimco 150.

Indian Cement (1937)		20 0
Walchand Nagar Industries (B.S.)		122 8
United Motor		32 0
Associated Cement New (3)		128 0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)		880 0
Hydary Construction		19 10
Mahmadi Steam		96 0
Gujarat Motor		20 0
Sardar Carbolic X.D.		700 0
Harvey Press		310 0
Estrela Batteries		51 0
Manmad Press		120 0
PREFERENCE SHARES		
Tata Steel 1st (6)		191 0
Andhra Valley (7)		1235 0
Tata Power (7-8)		1310 0
Hydro Electric (7)		123 12
Bombay Steamer (6)		248 12
Central India (5)		635 0
Swadeshi Mills		126 4
Vishnu Mills (7)		646 4
Lakshmi Mills		258 12
New Great Mills (5-8)		220 0
Podar Mills (4)		105 0
Shrinivas Mills		98 0
Elphinstone Mills (7)		106 4
Bradbury Mills (7-8)		305 0
Surat Electricity (3-4)		140 10
Pre. Construction First		102 8
Pre. Construction 2nd Pref.		101 12
Amalgamated		115 0
Habib		72 0
Tata Chemical		113 12
Walchandnagar		130 0
Jupiter		19 14
Supreme		100 0
Meyer		121 4
Mackenzie (1st)		85 0
Mackenzie (2nd)		80 0
Standard		101 0
Ahmedabad Advance		132 8
Mysore Mill		50 0
Madhusudan		12 0
Khatau		100 12
Morarji		94 8
DEBENTURES.		
Andhra 1952		103 8
Gula Kalamsingh		8 9
Rubber Planting		17 0
Bombay Steamer		96 8
Indian Hume Pipe		101 0
Tata Power 1951		103 0
Walchandnagar		105 0
OUTSIDE SHARES.		
Burma Corporation		2 1
New Victoria Mill		1 8
New Victoria (Pref.)		3 12
Paltan (8)		105 0
Gold Mohoor		312 8
New Kaiser Hind		360 0
Sajjan Mill (20)		160 0
Osmanshahi (10)		237 8
Azamshahi		255 0
Air Services		4 12 6
Air India Tata		80 0
Hind Motor		3 7
India Steam		5 2

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, July 1.

KARNAK July	69.90—15
KARNAK Nov.	54.20+80
KARNAK Jan.	52.50+55
ASHMOUNI Aug.	42.12+37
ASHMOUNI Oct.	42.38+46
ASHMOUNI Dec.	42.43+43

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton September Contract is 566 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

NEW YORK SILVER.

NEW YORK, July 1.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON, July 1.

SILVER: Spot & Forward 43-1/2 d.
GOLD: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.
London price for exportable sterling area Silver 58 to 59 d. nom.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 2.

Persistent rumours of Government's Silver and Gold to come in the market, unnerved professional operators today on the Bullion Exchange. The market opened lower than expectation and continued to decline on increased unloading by bull operators. It is too early to rely on such rumours and it will be advisable to be cautious.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 182 and declined at Rs. 181-4, while Spot Silver was offered at Rs. 181-2. Forward Gold for Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 114-2 and declined at Rs. 113-4. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 113-12 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 74-8.

Later on there was heavy selling and Silver declared at Rs. 179/-. At this level there was small coverings and the market closed as under:—

Silver Ashad	180	4	0
Silver Ready	180	0	0
Gold Ashad	113	4	0
Gold Ready	114	0	0
Sovereigns	74	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 2.

The produce Market was fairly steady with slightly better enquiry for distant new crop. Groundnuts November-December Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 32-14 while small ready

Quotations were as under:—

Juotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	39	0	0
Coromandal Ready	38	8	0
Bold Ready	38	4	0
June-July	38	6	0
August-September	38	2	0
November-December	32	14	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	26	4	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	3	0
June-July	29	2	0
August-September	28	12	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	21	5	0
Ready Mills	20	15	0
July	21	2	0
August	20	14	0
September	20	13	0
November	18	11	0
Linseed Oil	17	0	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	18	8	0

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 2.

There was no forward business today in the local cotton market as ruling prices were above the selling level of Rs. 620.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSINGS.

New York, July 1

July	32.96+11
October	29.56+07
October Highest	29.58+09
October Lowest	29.50+01
December	29.47+10
March	29.37+06
May	29.27+07
Middling Spot	33.51+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. CLOSINGS.

New York, July 1.

July	32.86+08
October	29.47+04
December	29.40+07
March	29.33+08
Middling Spot	32.30—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 1.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	75-1/2
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	102-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	109-7/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	100-5/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	9-15/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	87-1/2
National Bank of India	34

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange was officially placed at 4,956.

ART SILK YARN.

BOMBAY, July 2.

120 Ready Japan	3	2	0
150 Ready Japan	3	2	9
120 Ready Italy	2	13	0
150 Ready Italy	3	2	6
150 D. Box July	640	0	0
150 D. Box August	648	0	0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 1.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Montreal Selling 4.0275. Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36. Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, July 1.

July 1.95-5/8.
September 1.98
December 1.99-7/8.
March 1.97-3/8.

Serial Story

A GREAT LOVE

by Yusuf Muljiani

VIJAY opened his eyes and blinked in a dazed, uncomprehending manner. The full effulgence of the morning sun streamed in completely flooding the small bachelor room and penetrating far into every nook and corner. It was a sparsely furnished room, even to the point of being bare. An iron bed near the window, a small table, with a couple of chairs around it, in the middle, two or three trunks piled one upon the other and a small mirror, with some toilet accessories on the wall were all the meagre pretence towards it's adornment.

Clothes were strewn all over the place, lying scattered on the chairs, on the bedstead and dangling by the hangars on the wall. For a moment Vijay lay still, basking in the warmth of the morning light, then shaking off his lethargic indolence, he sat up yawning and rubbing his eyes. He was of medium height with rounded shoulders that made him look stouter than he really was. His face had a swarthy complexion; thick, curly jet black hair gave it a sort of wild beauty which was relieved by his mild eyes. They had a dreamy, haunting look in them that charmed you the instant he looked at you. As he stopped rubbing his eyes his glance alighted on a small typewriter on the table and a swift and sudden change came over his face. It's placid calm was disturbed by a surge of uncontrollable fury and with the quickness of an arrow shot from a bow he rushed towards the typewriter and tearing a sheet of paper viciously out of it, crumpled it and threw it away and then sank down on a chair hopelessly dejected.

* * *

Though he remained thus inert and lifeless, his mind, free from mental torpor, surveyed the events of the previous night. He had started his work with enthusiasm and had for hours struggled valiantly with the insipid and vapid characters of his novel, trying to infuse some spark of life into them. But as he slowly lumbered on with his work his eagerness had waned as the galling knowledge dawned on him that his characters still strutted about more like dummies and automatons than beings of flesh and blood. And caught in the grip of deep frustration he had thrown himself on the bed without undressing to ease the throbbing pain in his head. Tired in mind and worn out in spirit, he had succumbed to the soft approach of languor that crept over him and had fallen asleep. He bitterly recalled now to his mind those endless hours of work that far from bringing him fame and success, had only served to kill his aspirations and nip all his hopes before they had blossomed forth. His last work did not even claim a semblance to popularity. A couple of hundred copies had been sold and his work remained buried in the dark obscurity of public oblivion. At first some slight hope had faintly struggled in his heart that it might yet catch the fancy of the reading public. But with the passing of time that last flickering hope died out, and he had to finally attribute this failure to the right cause—the lack of power within himself to create a work of real art, of lasting beauty and charm!

IN the midst of all this mental torture and conflict, he came across Roopa like a ship-wrecked mariner sighting distant shore. Roopa, with her warm heart, her undying and unselfish devotion and her great love, had brought into his arid life moments of supreme joy and peace. His eyes sparkled now with pleasure in the possession of a love so rare and precious. A wistful smile played gingerly across his lips obliterating all signs of care and hardship, transfiguring his whole personality. Fond and tender memories began to invade his mind. After a slight repast in a cosy little restaurant, they had all sallied forth to the beach. Vijay sat near Roopa, while his friend Sunder and his girl Lata were deep in tete-a-tete a little further away. Vijay gazed with such ardent fervour at Roopa, that colour came and went flutteringly on her cheeks, while her eyes dropped down coyly under the overpowering ardour of his bold admiration. She had a short stature that gave her a peculiar and graceful charm like that of a doll. But it was the alluring fascination of her blue eyes that enthralled Vijay. Soft, provoking and lotus-like she opened them wide and looked with such profound wonder and melting tenderness that Vijay quivered to the very core of his being like an aspen leaf. Feeling a little abashed at his gross indelicacy in making Roopa so uncomfortable, he snatched his looks away from her and glanced towards the sea, where the waves flirted with the shore, kissing it and then running away with heartless couquetry. It was a quiet peaceful night and the soft, azure light of the full moon played shimmeringly on the restless waves that tossed about in deep turmoil under it's caresses. The place and the moment were a haven of rest and quiet. Both Roopa and Vijay felt it's magic spell.

* * *

"Looking at the quiet beauty of the night," Vijay said, "one would think that God's in his Heaven and all's well with the world."

"It is indeed an entrancing night", assented Roopa in a clear voice, the silvery music of which added to the loveliness of the night. Then she suddenly turned towards Vijay and said:

"And in the excessive feelings of his gratitude and love he seized Roopa's hands".

"For a moment Vijay lay still".

"Sunder told me that you have written a novel?"

"Yes I have, but it is the biggest flop of the season", he answered bitterly.

"Oh"! said Roopa simply but kindly. Then suddenly she added with a sincere, cordial enthusiasm.

"But do tell me all about it."

The lack of all affectation, the childlike simplicity and candour with which she said it completely carried away Vijay and forthwith he launched into the subject so nearest and dearest to his heart and only stopped dead at the return of Lata and Sunder. But the interest which Roopa showed in his work that night was even more evident when he met her a week later He had already begun his work on the second novel with which he had made no progress at all. His mind though imaginative still lacked the faculty of investing his characters with qualities of realism. During this period, he had a couple of times, stifled an urge to see Roopa, who, he had discovered from Sunder, was the only child of a rich businessman. Wealth, ease and comfort were her slaves, yet these artificialities of life had not spoilt her sweet nature or tarnished her loving disposition. Poor and unknown, Vijay had at first misgivings about being welcomed as a friend by her, though on their parting last, Roopa had given him her telephone number and asked him to ring her up. Once, no longer able to check his longing to meet her again, he made up his mind to ring her up, and picking up his coat he hurried down to the nearest telephone booth. He could hear the rapid beatings of his heart as he dialed the number. After a lapse of a couple of seconds a voice answered at the other end. He asked hoarsely for Roopa and was informed that she had gone out. Disappointed he replaced the receiver and came out of the booth. He stood therefore a minute lost in thought, then without any conscious realisation he bent his steps towards the beach.

It was a windy evening. The breeze chased fleecy clouds athwart the sky. Small particles of sand blew into his eyes as Vijay trudged along the sandy shore. The waves lashed into fury by the sweeping wind seemed to roar like thousand lions. Vijay stopped for a moment struck by the awe-inspiring grandeur of nature's fury. His eyes swept along the long, endless length of the shore on either side. He could discern a few strollers scattered along the vast expanse of the beach like dots on a sheet of paper. And then his glance was suddenly arrested half-way while his heart leapt with joy. He beheld a familiar figure in a beautiful saree that clung like an ivy alluringly round it, bringing into prominence it's elegant form and enhancing the seductive loveliness of it's graceful contours. He wended his way quickly towards it. Roopa was gazing with wistful wonder at the distant horizon where the sea and the sky seemed to meet each other like two lovers at a prearranged rendezvous. Her eyes had a dreamy, far away look in them and the serene calm of her face imparted to her a beauty and charm that stirred the very soul of Vijay. From his position he could see her face in profile; it was tinged with the orange glow of the sinking sun. Her rippling wealth of brown hair shone with the lustre of gold under the evening light and the wind drove back a few obstinate locks that strayed back stubbornly to her cheek and lay curled up there in mock defiance. Vijay remained motionless near her, charmed and fascinated. A few seconds later Roopa turned round sensing the presence of someone near by. Her face flushed with pleasure and her eyes widened in delightful surprise.

* * *

"Hello"! she said in clear flute like tones, "I was just thinking of you."

Delighted, Vijay took a step towards her.

"I have also been thinking of you," he replied fervently, "for the last whole week you have been constantly in my mind."

Roopa could not possibly mistake the warmth and affection in his voice.

"Let us sit down", she said in a hurried effort to cover up her confusion. Both slowly made their way to the dry sand from the edge of the sea.

"Tell me", Roopa said with touching interest the moment they were seated, "are you writing anything now?"

"Yes I have started a new novel, but I doubt whether I shall ever finish it."

"Why do you harbour such doubts?" Roopa asked kindly, "just because you have failed once that does not mean that you will not succeed a second time."

Vijay was looking at the open sea. The sun had just gone down leaving behind a crimson streak of colour that seemed like a wound across the breast of the sky. A few sea gulls were flying home and a fisherman's boat was sailing in the distance.

"When I wrote my first book, I had great dreams and hopes of its success," Vijay said in a voice replete with the intense suffering of his shattered dreams and the deep craving of a life long desire, "the yearning to write something really fine and memorable has been and is the one driving force in my life. When my work, instead of gaining me recognition, went down into the morass of public indifference,

(Continued on Page 23)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by : AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI

THE BALKAN-JI-BARI got two feathers in its cap recently.

It agitated for the abolition of corporal punishment in Schools, and it is a matter for gratification to know that the Government of Bombay have directed "that on no account actual corporal punishment should be inflicted in any of the Schools in this province. Teachers ought to be in a position to maintain discipline without resort to corporal punishment.

Another thing that the Balkan-ji-Bari drew the attention of the Government to was regarding the children's visiting any and every kind of cinema shows. We are pleased to know that "the Governor-General has given his assent to the Cenematograph (Amendment) Bill, which was passed by the Central Legislature during its last session".

The object of the amendment is to restrict the exhibition of films not considered suitable for children and adoescents. The amendment provides for two kinds of certificates—'A' Certificate, authorising exhibition to adults only and Z' certificate authoring unrestricted exhibition. The need for restricting certain films to adult audiences is recognised in most countries, and it was high time, India recognised it, too.

Just one thing more that we are worried about is the compulsory education of children in the Relief Camps It is a pitiable thing to see these children wandering about aimlessly —trying to eke out their livelihood, or just working for their parents or guardians—and then falling prey to certain bad hamits. As children they should be taken care of as any other children—and we do hope soon the Government will take steps to make their education compulsory.

Provincial Balkan-ji-Baris

A one-day camp was arranged by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for the Balkan-ji-Bari workers of Bombay and Suburbs. About fifty of them attended, and there was lots of zeal and enthusiasm in them. Prominent among those who gave talks on the occasion were Shri C. K. Kamdar, Shri O. P Goel, Shrimati Lilavati Kamdri and Shri Shewak Bhojrap. Discussions were held on the work and progress of the Balkan-ji-Bari and it was decided to run a training class for the Balkani-ji-Bari workers twice in a month—once for lectures, etc., the second time for practical training. It is hoped that all Balkan-ji-Bari workers will take advantage of these training clases.

Our attention has been drawn to an article appearing in the "Blitz Mid-Week Special" of June 7, 1949, on Shri Ratilal M. Nanavati, and I am directed to state that the Balkan-ji-Bari has received no information from him about a portion of his building at Vile Parle being given to Balkan-ji-Bari of which Shri B. G. Kher is the All-India President and not a Chief Patron as mentioned therein.

Kashmeri Gate (Delhi) Balkan-ji-Bari arranged a specially show of the film "The Last Message of Gandh". Its children were taken round the Lothian Telephone Exchange and they were explained the elementary principles of tele-communication. Health examination of the boys and girls is held regularly and their Health Charts filled in. A 'Sahitya Sabha" has been established Shri S. K. Gupta and two other workers of the Hanz Qazi Balkan-ji-Bari boys are on a visit to Bombay.

Veigas Street (Bombay) Balkan-ji-Bari Children

Brief Address

For children to correspond with the Balkani-ji-Bari, there is a brief address: Dada"Gulistan"— Khar Lui the following beats it:

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, the famous playwright received a letter from an American admirer—and the envelope had nothing on it except three postmarked stamps.

The writer of the letter visited three towns in America, and in each town he put a stamp on the envelope and had it postmarked. With nothing else on the envelope he put it into a postbox. In due course the letter arrived at Mr. Shaw's home.

The three towns? George and Bernard, in Iowa, and Shaw, in Mississippi.

Pencils For All Purposes

A pencil to most of us is just a pencil, but to the manufacturer it is a very specialised product, especially if, as is now the case in America the pencil is to be used for school and Civil Service examinations. For these a special pencil is used, the electrical conductivity of which is very carefully measured. When these pencils are used to write with it is possible to distinguish the graphite mark from the mark of any other pencil by measuring the electrical resistance over a unit length.

Besides indelible pencils there are now pencils to write on meat, tin, glass, chinaware, and fabrics. Each of these pencils is a specialised product, the result of much research on the qualities of different types of graphite, or other blended material. The chemist's understanding of these has made these special pencils possible.

What nobody can understand, however, is why yellow should be the most popular shade for pencils. During the war we had the Utility pencil, with its plain, unpainted wood, but yellow is now the favourite colour, and pencils of this shade disappear from desks more readily than any other.

For pencil chewers America now has pencils with the ends flavoured in chocolate or strawberry, so that the maximum enjoyment may be obtained by the chewer.

Ambassadors All

Some people still declare that international cricket serves no good purpose. Victor Richardson famous Australian cricketer of yore, thinks that it is a good grounding for public life. A captain, he says, who has travelled overseas gains a tremendous amount of commonsense and diplomacy.

Truly, the Bradmans, Hammonds, Yardleys, and Manns, and all who played under them abroad, were ambassadors, on and off the field. And more will follow.

King Cricket knows no politics. He exudes the spirit of fairness, and of all that is best in the game of life; true sportsmanship, the team spirit unselfishness, courage, tact, and modesty—qualities desirable in international as well as national life.

Nice Idea

Five school-children may be served with dishes of ice cream this summer instead of the usual morning bottle of milk, states Mr. Thomas Robertson, Anstruther area sanitary inspector, in his annual report. The public he says, and especially children, are becoming very "ice-cream minded," and he suggests anti-campaign t raise the standard of hygiene in the manufacture and distribution of ice cream. Fife schoolchildren will no doubt cheer Mr. Robertson's suggestion to the echo.

Out Of Date

The photographer repeated his age-old request for the little fellow to "watch the dicky-bird."

"I suggest that you just pay attention to your exposure or you will ruin the plate," replied Percival Precocious.

Paul's Age

"You 'are' old, aren't you, Daddie?" sighed little Paul.

"I'm only four times as old as you", laughed Daddie, "and in twenty years I'll only be twice as old as you."

That was too much for little Paul to understand, but do you know how old he is?

(Answer: Paul is 10, and his father 40).

Balkan-ji-Bari

Efforts are continuing for establishing Balkan-ji-Bari Centres and Bal Mandirs in different Relief Camps in the Bombay Province. In some places, of course, they have been established already

Balkan-ji-Bari Corner in the "Hindustan", Sindhi newspaper published in Bombay, has been resumed.

Anybody belonging to any place and join the Balkan-ji-Bari. Have you been enrolled in it?

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan" Khar—Bombay 21

Dada will be glad to receive also your contributions to this page, and to, know if he can be of any service to you.

JAI HIND!

CONTRACT

By HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L. FREY

North-South vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 9 6 2
♡ A K 5
◇ K 10 5
♣ K 8 3

WEST
♠ A 7
♡ Q J 10 9 6 3
◇ 8 4
♣ Q J 7

EAST
♠ 5 3
♡ 8
◇ Q J 9 6 3
♣ 10 9 5 4 2

SOUTH
♠ K Q 10 8 4
♡ 7 4 2
◇ A 7 2
♣ A 6

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♠	2♡	3♡	Pass
4♠	All pass		

West opened the queen of hearts, and dummy won with the king. When East dropped the eight-spot, South saw that he was in trouble. In an effort to draw trumps in a hurry, he led to his ace of clubs and then returned the queen of spades. West wondered if his partner could possible have the blank king of spades, but finally decided against this and took the first spade, returning the jack of hearts. Declarer had no choice but to play dummy's ace, and East ruffed. East returned the ten of clubs, and declarer was faced by an almost hopeless situation.

Many an average player, having already lost two tricks, would see no way of preventing the loss of a low heart and a low diamond. This declarer, however, was made of sterner stuff. He drew the last trump, cashed dummy's king of clubs, ruffed a club in his own hand, and cashed the top diamonds. With the stage thus set, he led his remaining diamond, allowing East to win Unfortunately for his side, East could not return a heart. It did not matter wheher he led back a diamond or a club; dummy could riff while South discarded his losing heart.

As a matter of fact, it did not matter which opponent was thrown in. The same thing would have happened if declarer had stripped out the clubs, cashed two high diamonds, and then given "West" the lead with a heart. In that case, West would have to lead another heart, and South would throw his losing diamond while dummy ruffed.

South's success in this case is not cited to encourage players to fight out every completely hopeless hand to the last card. But it is worth remembering that some hands are only apparently hopeless, and that if you just don't give up, the enemy may be unable to win all of the tricks which seem to be his.

Talking of Books—

EMERGENCE OF ONE-ACT PLAYS

Many Modern Writers Enrich Kannada Literature

★

BY N. S. GADAGKAR

THE one-act play in Kannada literature is of very recent origin. It is true that Sanskrit literature is steeped in such plays from times immemorial. The short, continuous play with an approach to unity is no new thing even in English literature. Still the one-act play is deemed by many as an invention altogether of the 20th century.

BEFORE the advent of late T. P. Kailasam's one-act plays as "Tollu-Gatti'. Kannada stage was dominated by either hilarious laughter or humour of a poor type.

But with the advent of his plays the stage conditions improved by leaps and bounds. Pure laughter and dignity set in.

Though his one-act plays are interspersed with English words, his characters pulsate with life. Kailasam took peculiar pleasure in pointing out social evils with singular sympathy. In tricably interwoven. Even with long speeches as in his one-act play 'Bahiskar' he never proves drab and inglorious. But on the other hand he invites our sympathy towards his characters. The characteristic quality of Kailasam's style is that he can create graceful atmosphere with the aid of minimum number of words which. no doubt is a very rare gift.

Shri Ranga is another playwright of the same rank as Kailasam. But he is a satirist altogether of different order. His anthologies of one-act plays as 'Purvaranga-Jeevanaranga-Nirahara' are capable of being studied by any one for elements of surprise and suspense. Poverty, famine, the ignorance of the masses engage his attention all along. Like Ibsen and Shaw he indulges in vivid and elaborate stage directions. In point of imagination and creation of atmosphere he is excelled by a few modern playwrights. Even if his remarks be poignant in the course of his plays, few would find fault with him as he is actuated by the noble idea of social reform.

Next A. N. Krishna Rao's "Adaddenu' may be regarded as the representative play of his anthology 'Bannada Beesanike". He aptly remarks in his preface to that play that some question the advisability of introducing idealism in realistic plays. It is true that the stage is benefitted by the happy blending of realism and idealism. Thus the characters of his one-act plays scarcely transgress the limits of propriety. According to him a play should aim at bringing about goodwill and hearty laughter among the masses. For, after all, as Hazlitt the eminent essayist remarks "the world is a stage and life is a farce; he who laughs most has the most profit of the performance".

Pen Is Mightier

THE most famous maxim 'pen is mightier than the sword' is aptly illustrated in Karant's revolutionary plays. He is one of the playwrights who take recourse to the diagnosis of the society and expose its shortcomings. We cannot but remark that Karant's powerful style and fearless criticism are almost inimitable in the whole range of modern dramatic literature.

How often the audience has witnessed D. R. Bendre's farces! How often has it appreciated! Every one is convinced that they are the outcome of deep insist into human affairs. Unlike these farces V. K. Gokak's 'Vimarshaka Vaidya' happens to be a learned political treatise recast into dramatic form. His characters are types by themselves and are so fashioned just with a view to satirist the social conditions. Replete as his play is with sound scholarship all men of letters would like to go through it.

Experience has shown to us that the whole houses rang with peals of laughters when Krishnakumar's plays were being staged. Besides furnishing side-splitting laughter his 'Minchina Hudi' is highly realistic. Sometimes the audiences is hypnotised by his plays so much so that it identifies itself with the characters and the situations presented on the stage. His vigorous and natural dialogues may as well serve as models to amateur artists.

Furthermore with spicy dialogue and consistent characterisation 'Gopalan Gopal' by L. J. Bendre is best suited for the stage conditions and reminds us at the same time of another illustrious play by name 'Kudalarada Kannu' by Mugali R. S. it is technically perfect in addition to it is technically perfect in addition to being his most representative play. He is a close observer of the customs and manners of present day society and is endowed with a happy knack of expressing them through the medium of his short plays. Along with the definite idea of time element he maintains the general appearance of one-act play to the utmost satisfaction of the audience.

Younger Writers

It should be noted, in conclusion, that N. K. Kulkarni, Ballari Bichi and Kshsrasagar of the younger generation have made distinct contributions to the treasures of Kannada dramatic literature. A sense of intimacy and genial humour pervade their plays. The oddities of life are so artistically portrayed that no cultured audience would ever afford to miss their plays at any rate.

On the whole, the range of Kannada one-act plays is very wide. There is as well an astounding variety in its subject matter and style. It is our proud privilege to note that this literary composition is proving to be more and more popular day by day. Nationality, Western influence, day-to-day problems, linguistic conflict, social-barriers oddities of life etc. have found adequate scope in the gamut of one-act plays. But some can be read with pleasure, while many are suitable mainly for the stage. Still several others are highly entertaining and stageable at the same time. Even a few adaptations as "Villa for Sale" and "Bear" have proved to be most successful. But with all this triumph, it must be admitted, on behalf of the cultured sections of society, that excessive fondness for films is sure to bring about the downfall of plays, either short or long.

It ought to be called Hammer and Sicklesmith

The "News Chronicle", London.

(Continued from page 21)

A GREAT LOVE

★

I thought that I would not survive the disappointment. I decided not to write any more. But I could not restrain the urge for writing and I began my work on the second novel. For a full week I worked on it and now I have abandoned it, for I am convinced that I cannot write." Tears of pity were shining in Roopa's eyes. She could gauge the depth of his suffering and in the fullness of her heart she shared his misery.

"But that is not true Vijay", she said, "I bought a copy of your book and read it. Your language is superb".

"Oh yes I can write, but that is not what I mean", he replied, "when I sit down to write my thoughts elude me and what I finally put down on paper appears completely devoid of sincerity and feelings. I cannot analyze this. I cannot see what my drawback is due to".

Roopa was listening attentively to what Vijay was saying and for some seconds remained deep in thought. Then she roused herself.

"Perhaps I can help you in pointing out the cause of your drawback, but I am afraid of hurting you".

"Nothing that you would say or do could ever hurt me", Vijay replied passionately.

"It is very difficult for me to express myself properly, for what I want to say is rather abstract and fanciful", she said picking up a handful of sand and letting it trickle down slowly between her fingers, "when I read your book I was thrilled by the beauty of its language but was not stirred emotionally. Then slowly I began to realise something. I felt that you had not identified yourself with your characters. They were the product of your mind but not your heart. That you did not share their joys and sorrows. You merely wrote what you thought not what you felt, and that is why they were unreal and did not get the sympathy of the reader. For when a writer's heart does not share the varied feelings of his characters, a reader in nine cases out of ten finds his work artificial. I wonder whether I have made myself clear"

Vijay, who upto now was lying indolently on the sand, straightened up as a new hope began to dawn on him.

"Perhaps now I might be able to do something", he said, "now that I see the obstacle in my way, I might be able to overcome it".

And in the excessive feelings of his gratitude and love he seized Roopa's hands and kissed them passionately.

* * *

And then began a long and futile struggle with his work. Though the cause of his glaring defect was analyzed by Roopa, all his efforts failed to overcome it. As he proceeded with his writing he found the results still dull and unconvincing. His characters did not yet respond to the thrill of emotions or glow with the warmth of smouldering passions. They remained cold and frigid. And in the deep bitterness of his disappointment, more overwhelming and blasting now than before, he found solace in Roopa's love and help. With the uncertainty and fear of a lost child groping in the dark he turned to Roopa for guidance. Those hours of sympathy and understanding that she shared with him, guiding and encouraging him in his work were the only escape from his daily grind of useless toil, that made a wreck of his hopes. He thought with pleasure now of his appointment with Roopa for that evening—of those joyous and fleeting moments in her company that would once again transform the sordid reality of his life with the exotic beauty of love!

(To be continued)

Field Marshal Viscount Lord Montgomery addressing the gathering when he attended the prize distribution ceremony of Bradford Grammer School.

PEACE AND CULTURE.

The Japanese Parliament, says an agency report, has designated Nagasaki an "international cultural city" and Hiroshima a "memirial city of peace". Both were atom-bombed.

"Waiter, what's this stuff called?"

"By the management, sir, or the customer?"

TALK of sex equality to ageing parents and they will tell you what they feel about all the rumpus created over it in the press, films and lecture halls.

I am not speaking about old folks steeped in the orthodox way of life but of those who have been wise enough to move with the changing times. Even they feel at a certain stage of their life the unreality of the social change they have themselves endeavoured to bring about! Take for example the parents who have no son and all daughters. The latter are educated and happily married. They come to stay with the parents for a couple of months by way of change, for reasons of health, delivery etc. But when the parents become old they cannot go and stay with their daughters.

On the other hand they could spend their remaining life with the son as a matter of right. Whether this is a happy arrangement or not depends much upon the daughter-in-law and themselves too. Whatever happens, they need not feel that they are mere hangers-on because, after all, they have bred and brought up the child and given him education so that he should make a decent living. Well, cannot much the same argument be made in the case of a girl on whose education equal amount of money is spent? But still the father and mother cannot make any claims upon her once she is married!

Even where the married daughter has an independent earning (which is not so uncommon these days among the middle class families) the parents are reluctant to take refuge under her roof.

One wonders if this is not one of the reasons why many a hard-pressed father prefers the earning daughter to remain unmarried even though he sees that it is time that she were married and had a family of her own! People around call him a selfish fellow while it's not as though he himself feels no compunction. So far as the daughter is concerned, if she is sensible she sees where her duty lies but at the same time experiences a feeling of frustration!

Here is a regular social impasse. Can we not do something about it by rationalising our social outlook? After all, why should parents have no claims upon the daughter in the same manner as they have been enjoying in respect of sons, whether married or single. Without some such adjustment sex equality will be meaningless. As far as one can see, this new arrangement will not cause domestic unpleasantness which so often results due to strained relations between the daughter-in-law and the father-or-mother-in-law: The son-in-law will be left alone by his in-laws because he happens to be the bread winner!

Lucknow, the capital of the United Provinces, seems to be in the grip of a minor rebellion launched upon by emancipated women. A newspaper report says that during the first few months of this year 350 young women have petitioned to the district authorities against the tyrannous ways of their guardians. In most cases the parents are accused of putting impediments to the marriage of true minds. Let not readers imagine that all these girls have their heads turned by "Angrezi" education. Many of them may not know Shakespeare from Sheffield from where their shining knives and scissors come! Their courage, however goe, to prove how true the famous lines of Shakespeare are of all times and climes:

"Love is not love which alters when
it alteration finds,
Or bends with the remover to remove".

For among the rebels is a village lass who has requested the sub-divisional Magistrate of Lucknow to grant her the "freedom of action" to marry a village lad of her own choice and reject the bridegroom chosen by her parents. It is unpredictable how the U.P. wallahs will take this challenge to parental authority in view of their rigid ideas of respectability and "izzat". In the meanwhile it is noted, for the benefit of similar rebels elsewhere that the Court authorities are not doing anything in the matter as there are no provisions in the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code to bestow "freedom of action" on any individual!

—*Leela.*

THROUGH THE EYE OF EYE-GLASSES

BY NORA SECCO D'SOUZA

Utility, fashion, craze and science are the stages through which eye-glasses have passed since their invention at the end of the thirteenth century.

The writer traces the panorama of this parade of eyeglasses through the ages in the following article.

THROUGHOUT history, glasses have been significant, symbolically and in relation to social custom and dress, as they have been important to improved eye-sight.

While Marie Antoinette had her lorgnette inserted into a fan, Disraeli dangled his monocle from a cord until it became a part of him as his brilliant mind.

About 1285 Armatieo of Florence made the first spectacles; they were single and set in frames of horn or wood. Spectacles also appeared in China at this time and through Marco Polo we gain the first authentic knowledge of their use there. In the latter half of the fifteenth century, literate folk, particularly the mandarins, wore them; and the more important the man the bigger were the circles of glass, and the heavier and more elaborate were the horn or shell frames. Double straps or thongs, drawn through loops at the outer edges of the frames, were fastened around the ears. The humble in station wore plain bamboo frames.

Chinese etiquette demanded that spectacles be removed when one was in conversation with a superior or a friend or even when casually greeting an acquaintance on the street. If this was impossible, profuse apologies were expected. To keep them on when addressing a judge in a courtroom or an official anywhere at any time was an unpardonable sign of disrespect. For this reason a colourful case which allowed glasses to slip easily out was hung on the arm.

VALUES CHANGE

In Europe there is little historic evidence of glasses as an artificial aid to vision until the thirteenth century, when Roger Bacon, an English Franciscan discovered the "science of lences" Sharing the fate of most early scientific discoveries, their origin was attributed to witchcraft and the devil. Evil deeds, supposedly, were actuated by them, and vices were stimulated. It was believed that the deception of Judas was aggravated because he wore them. And despite an increasing demand for glasses after the invention of printing in the fifteenth century, superstition continued to make them the agents of sin and spiritual sufferings. This attitude obtained until the seventeenth century and then flopped completely over to the other extreme. St. Peter and the disciples of Christ were portrayed with them on. Glasses represented virtue, prudence, wisdom and clairvoyance; and doctors, magistrates bibliophiles—all men of distinction wore them.

Boosted Benefits

Despite the opening of optical shops the street vendors and gypsies, who had established a flourishing trade in cheap glasses after the elimination of optical guilds, continued to peddle them, particularly to the peasants. Their ingenious street cries took material advantage of the new psychology, prophesying power and wealth to him who wore glasses—"like the important folks in towns." They went even a step further and shrewdly played on the people's needs and desires. Gazing at the sun through green glasses would straighten out rheumatic backs" drawled their singsong: red glasses used in the same way would cause the house-wife's corns to disappear. Scolding wives and wife-beaters would be made gentle; jealous maidens and inconstant lovers would become reconciled while glancing at the moon through amber tints.

Until the seventeenth century, 'gentlemen", because of superior educational advantages, had it practically their own way—optically. Then with the invention of the lorgnette, the "ladies" came swiftly and prominently into the picture. Their interest stimulated many designs, among them the "jealousy lorgnette." Like all early lorgnettes it was constructed for one eye only and resembled one half of a fair sized modern opera glass. Besides a lens at each end, the jealousy lorgnette contained and oblique mirror through which, when looking into it from a hole cleverly hidden in a decorative scheme in the side of the lorgnette, one could see who was behind or to the side of one. The suspicious and scheming Mme. Pompadour rarely appeared at the frivolous court of Louis XV without her gold and red enamel jealously lorgnette, painted by Boucher; nor did du Barry come without hers, studded in diamonds—each a gift from the king. Subsequently the jealousy lorgnette was called 'la lorgnette bienseante', the convenient lorgnette, because it accompanied the ladies to theater, where it was not considered good manners to turn deliberately around and "stare persons in the face" to see who had come with whom.

Furtive Flirtation

Originally the lorgentte was placed in the pivot of the fan but with Marie Antoinette inventing the fan lorgnette soon however, it found itself ingenuously hidden in meshes of silk, laces, embroideries and spangles and placed in whatever material and spot artful feminity could devise. It was not in good taste to open a fan in the presence of the queen except when used as a tray on which to pass her something; so the ladies of the court set the fashion of taking the fans outdoors where they could spread their ornamental leaves and flirt surreptitiously through the lorgnettes. They carried them with grace and "pleasing shyness" when they went to the Porte Saint Bernard "to take the air on the banks of the river." Writers of their sex called it "furtive flirtation and shameful behaviour under the guise of feigned and affected prudery."

The 'Necessaire', a publication with a man for editor, defended the "new invention that satisfies a pardonable curiosity without wounding modesty." An escort approved or disapproved according to whether the attention of his lady was fastened on him or was "coyly directed towards one at a distance who might be more pleasing to her." Verses were written in ridicule and defense, and ballads were sung of "bleeding hearts" and gay amours. And the more aroused and controversial public opinion became, the more popular grew the lorgnette of every type and in every conceivable form; and whoever laid even the least claim to distinction or style sported a variety of them.

Catering To Various Types

Every mood and every pursuit had its own lorgnette which, during the wildly extravagant period before the revolution, reached the maximum in lavishness. There were lorgnettes of semi-precious stones, of ivory, wedgewood, porcelain and vernimartin. They were painted, enameled, or carved by the masters of Nuremberg. Collapsible lorgnettes made of silver were the fashion for a while; then they gave precedence to gold lorgnettes, made in tiers, which were not collapsible. "Surprise lorgnettes" in needle cases delighted the thrifty; in reticules containing smelling salts and beauty plasters, they flattered the vain. Lorgnettes nestled in the covers of candy boxes and sparkled in stoppers of perfume bottles. They also flashed in the stoppers of liquor bottles since gentlemen too were drawn into the whirl of lorgnette madness. They carried "philosophical lorgnettes if they were wise and lorgnettes placed in harmonicas if they were musical.

Craze In Paris

During the Directoire, there developed a new fad in lorgnettes, for which "society" conceived a veritable mania. Multiplying with the rapidity of arits, they shrank in size until they fitted into hearts, crosses, stars, crests, seals and what not.

They became an accessory to dress and were worn as charms, either singly in pins and pendants, or strung on chains and worn around the neck. "The Empress Josephine used them in her collection of rare Lilliputian fans and in her trinkets, which she adored.

Godfathers and godmotners presented them to each other and to the babies; brides and bridegrooms exchanged them for good luck. The gentlemen, not to be outdone by the ladies, featured them in the heads of canes, in snuff boxes, toothpick holders and watch fobs; they were in every article of dress or accessory in which a lens could possibly be inserted. Napoleon, impatient of Josephine's hobby and with the riot of foppishness in general, himself unwittingly created a new fashion note. Being myopic, he was obliged for distant vision to use a monocle or binocle much of the time. Immediately his courtiers and their satellites were obliged to use monocles or binocles all the time. What proportions the lorgnette, monocle, binocle craze acquired can perhaps be best expressed by the words of the French writer, Marivaux, who lived in one of the provinces and came to Paris on a visit. Looking about him he said: "Their eyes look all right; pupils firm and crystalline lens bright; yet all people use lorgnettes or glasses!

In London too, lorgnettes were popular in the eighteenth century, parti-

(Continued On Page 25)

YOUR FOOD AND NUTRITION

★

The Place Of Vegetables

EVEN in the days of plenty, fruits and vegetables were supposed to be the rich man's preserve. In the average Indian home fruits were rarely seen and though vegetables were included in the meals, they were used as appetisers and served in small quantities. The main bulk of our food came from dals, and cereals. However, now that these have been rationed we are compelled to use vegetables as fillers. But how many of us know that this changeover is a blessing in disguise?

Vegetables are rich in vitamins and contain mineral salts. They are therefore known as protective foods. They help to create in the human body resistance to illness. Compaints like constipation are easily warded off by plentiful intake of vegetables. Do not cut vegetables too finely nor allow over-cooking. Always use minimum quantity of water.

The best method to preserve nutritive values is to cook them on steam. Let us not imagine, however, that eating vegetables means serving them cooked. When eaten raw better results are obtained. To have salads with one meal at least, preferably the evening meal, is a very healthy plan. Uncooked vegetables act wonderfully on tired nerves.

Carrots And Cabbages

Carrots can be called the poor man's apple. They possess many health-giving properties. Carrots help to build strong and healthy bones and create resistance to infections. For these particular reasons they should be given to children oftener. Carrots act as blood-purifiers.

Cabbage is very rich in vitamin C and on that account can take the place of fruits, which people with slender means cannot afford. It helps to clear the complexion and is a good protective. Cabbage soup or salad is delicious to taste. For purposes of salad cut finely but not so for cooking. Do not cook for more than 15 minutes. Do not throw away the outer leaves as far as you can.

'One World' Through Ethics

MAN MUST SUBMIT TO BE RULED BY STATESMAN SAINTS

★

BY N. V. KERKAR

If the world is not to be devastated repeatedly by wars, pacts—economic or political—will not suffice to avert further catastrophes. A common Code of Ethics to be evolved by philosophers who have not only turned saints but also become statesmen in the leading countries, the writer argues, is the only practical step towards One World—World Unity.

"WILL the adoption of a common Code of Ethics hasten World Unity?" My answer to the question, as put, is "not much" and yet it is my conviction that the ultimate salvation of the world lies in Ethics.

It may seem to be a startling proposition to make but it is nevertheless a true one that, for man, biological necessity was the mother of Ethics. In other words, Ethics had a survival value for him. When man first emerged as a distinct species in this world, he soon discovered that because of his physical handicaps, he had to group together in order to survive. He also discovered that the group could be held together only by some sort of regularization of the conduct of the members of the group as between themselves. That was the beginning of Ethics and morality.

Homo Sapiens

Man is the only thinking animal in the world. He is also the only ethical animal. He was the first living being, in the revolutionary cycle, endowed with the faculty of reasoning—a faculty that was to make him the master of the world. It placed him on an altogether higher plane than that of the other fellow animals. It was as if Nature had taken a "revolutionary" rather than an evolutionary step in creating man. The highest organ in the animal body—the brain—was, for the first time, used not merely for recording sensory experiences, and for initiating "blind" instinctive reactions thereto but also for the much higher function of co-relating these experiences into a unitary whole and for instituting a developing continuity therein for assimilation by the self-conscious human ego. This unique faculty enabled man to review as well as preview events.

Other animals were living in the present only—a one-dimensional life as it were. It was only man, who could bring the present into relation with the past and thus derive guidance for the future.

Ethics Is Rationalised Conduct

Animals, other than man, live in groups and herds. But, their group behaviour is motivated by and is based on acquired instincts. Not so, in the case of man. It was not that one set of instincts, calculated to further and strengthen the group-life came to supplant another and an earlier set of instincts, natural to a 'lone wolf' type of life. On the other hand, his reason told man that he must RISE ABOVE HIS INSTINCTS (the evolutionary hang-over), must curb such of his propensities as were not conducive to the stability of his group or society. Thus, what was instinctive group behaviour in the case of other animals became RATIONALISED SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR or ETHICS in the case of man and what was a mere herd became a SOCIETY. It is thus seen that because man is a thinking being, he is also a social being and consequently, an ethical being. The statement has an important bearing on the line of argument, I am trying to develop.

One World, One Code Of Ethics

We have seen that Ethics has its root in the evolutionary necessity. We have also seen that Ethics is the cement that holds society together and society being a creation of man for self-preservation, ethics that governs it cannot get credence, acceptance or sanction unless the basic principles thereof are in harmony with human nature and aspirations and, at the same time, do not run counter to the natural healthy human instincts, which are his evolutionary heritage. This leads me to my main point that human nature being the same all the world over and little subject to racial, climatic or geographical limitations or differences, the basis of moral conduct, devised by human beings primarily, as we have seen, from an utilitarian motive, cannot vary to any material extent from society to society. And, this is a fact.

LOOK at any civilised society or nation—which is nothing but society writ large and wearing a political garb,—and you will find that there is no great divergence as to what is and what is not moral conduct so far the relations of one individual with another of the same society are concerned.

Whether it is a Moslem nation, or a Christian nation or a "secular" nation or even a nation like Russia, that has frankly adopted a materialistic conception of the world, it can easily be proved that they have all adopted, if not legally then by means of such social sanctions as moral approbation or ostracism etc., practically all of the classic Ten Commandments, with the possible exception of "Ahinsa"—one of "offering the other cheek". It is, therefore, my contention that 'Ethics' has never stood in the way of world unity.

Ethics And World Unity

A mere 'adoption' of a common code of Ethics is not, therefore, going to help matters much. This is not to say that "Ethics" bears no relation or is immaterial to the question of achieving world unity. On the contrary, the very possibility of world unity is grounded in the fact that in arriving at ethical systems, so similar in fundamentals, we, the children of one and the same Father but living in different 'mansions', as it were, in the "House of our Lord", have already and instinctively demonstrated our essential unity as members of one great human family. There is no 'bar sinister' to our unity.

What, then, is the part that Ethics will play in bringing about that unity which, the thoughful people all the world over, now consider as the only alternative to disastrous wars and ultimate destruction of civilization?

Religion And Culture

I consider that the adoption of a rule of conduct which could be called "ethical" was the first step that man took on the ladder of civilization.

Religion and culture came definitely later. All these forces—language, religion and culture—are no doubt powerful in binding a society together, but at the same time, as history teaches us, they have led to wars and massacres. The Biblical leged of the "Tower of Babel" has a solid substratum of truth in it. A common cooperative endeavour by humanity came to naught when one tongue became many. Language unites as well as separates. A common religion and culture has proved no bar to nations fighting among themselves. And why? Because, as one is forced to admit, how so much one may differ from the Marxist deductions therefrom, frictious between nations and nations are caused in the ultimate analysis by clash of economic interests, though the clash may be camouflaged under territorial, religious, cultural or other claims. As the economic necessities—and, therefore, the interests—of one nation are bound to differ from those of another, is there to be no end to the recurring wars and to the set-backs to civilization that follow such wars? Is there no remedy? Yes, there is. And, in my opinion, it consists in the revaluation of the popular concept about the scope and sphere of Ethics.

Politics And Economics

The best way to guage the vitality of any human concept or institution is to try fathom its evolutionary import. Looked at from this point of view, there is a co-relation between Ethics, Politics and Economics, which needs a conscious understanding and active emphasis on the part of our leaders and statesmen, if the 'Kingdom of God' is to come on our earth

Let us take "Economics" first, which is the real 'Negro in the pile'. Every living being has the urge to live. It will even try to live by proxy. It has, therefore, also the urge to pro-create. These are 'divine' or 'natural' urges, according as your theory of biological evolution is coloured by either a religious view of life, or by materialistic or idealistic systems of philosophy. But the urges are there and man, from the very first, has endeavoured to secure the means to live, to better these means and to seek a permanency for them in the interests of his progeny. That is the beginning of "Economics". Now the economic interest of one individual is likely to clash with another's; and if this clash is given a free play, there will be no society and, therefore, no survival for man. Here steps in Ethics and by curbing, compromising and also HARMONISING the different interests of individuals families and classes, it paves the way to peace and progress of society as a whole.

If this reading of the social process is accepted, the all-important question before us is as to whether the same process can be extended to relations between nations.

Now, society and nation are the obverse and reverse of one and the same coin. We may say that society is Introvert and nation is extrovert. But it is the same entity that leads this double life. Ethics may be said to hold the portfolio of Home Affairs in the life of this entity and politics that of Foreign Affairs. The tragedy of the world has been that there has been, so far, little or no liaison between these two portfolios.

In common parlance, Ethics has been divorced from politics, with fatal results. Ethics must now permeate politics, rejuvenate and ennoble it.

Until pholosophers became saints and saints became statesmen, there will be no peace for the world.

International Law

Of course, the growth and acceptance of an International Law, the establishment of the United Nations Organisation, with its auxiliary international bodies, are very welcome and desirable attempts to put the relations between nations on an ethical basis. That we do not see any tangible results so far is due to the fact that though an individual is willing to subordinate much of his individuality in the interests of society, nations have continued to be strongly individualistic in their outlook.

Sovereign Remedy

How to persuade or force the nations of the world to subordinate these individual interests to the larger interests of humanity as a whole is the crux of the question. When shall they learn that "patriotism is not enough?"

In my humble opinion, the question posed at the beginning either puts the cart before the horse or presents us with a "belling the cat" problem. The "adoption of a common code of Ethics" presupposes a unity of purpose and action on the part of the different nations which is not much in evidence today. If the "adoption" is not voluntary but forced and backed by sanctions, it is doubtful whether it would be either possible or desirable to "bell" the cat.

No. That does not appear to be the most feasible way of bringing about world unity. If we want a sound structure, we must have a sound foundation. If we want strong walls, we must be particular about the strength of the bricks and cement. And what is the foundation of the Temple of Humanity? The individual Man. He must, therefore, be more ethical in common parlance more moral—than he is today. There must be more and more of such good men in society and they must not build an 'Ivory Tower' round their goodness. They must be moralists as well as moral propagandists. They and their fellows must try to secure an effective voice in the goverance of their country and nation, with the definite purpose of giving a moral slant to its policies. This is the only sure way to bring about a lasting world unity and, what is more important, a WORLD UNANIMITY, though the process may be rather slow and not dramatic enough in the eyes of the impatient.

Through The Eye Of Eye-Glasses

(Continued from Page 24)

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cularly with the young bloods of dandyism. With a "feather in his cap" tassled cane and high red heels, the macaroni dangled innumerable lorgnettes along with the other seals at his side. Beau Brumell, the "sublime dandy", affected a gold binocle, which consisted of two monocles, framed separately, each of whoch had a branch swinging downward and in that were joined with a seal. It doesn't require a great stretch of the imagination to see him hold it to his eyes with thumb and forefinger and with characteristic insolence gaze at the duchess, whom he ordered to walk backward out of the room because her back offended him. In the nineteenth century, with the disappearance of the florid and picturesque Napoleonic period, lorgnette fever quieted down into a sane acceptance of the twin lorgnette on a long stem, as we know it, to be carried principally by the feminine sex The monocle was taken out of its elaborate setting of metal and jewels and hung, unmounted, on a black silk cord.

AMUSING "Studies of Grimaces" give evidence of the torture experienced while learning to place it easily in the socket of the eye and nonchalantly hold it there without an "afraid-to-bend", "pain-in-the-neck" expression. Disraeli, that master of elegance, achieved the gesture with inimitable grace.

No less a person than Charles Dickens was caught in the desire to "show off in glasses. Possessing such unusually keen eyesight that he could take in a complete semicircle in one glance, he certainly was not in need of them; still, he boasted of having worn a pair of colored glasses one night when driving home in a heavy fog. "What kind of glasses he could have found," says his historian, "to affect a clearing in a London fog quite puzzles me to conceive".

As late as 1840, despite the rich intellectual life and scientific trend of mind an Englishman commented: "How they see is entirely subordinate to how they look."

In the twentieth century also and in America, glasses have been influenced by social pressure. About fifteen years ago it was utterly useless to try to sell a Princeton man a pair of glasses that were not white gold. If he could not afford them, white gold-filled was substituted, or even steel — but white they had to be. At the same time, Yale was wearing shell glasses, and no sales talk could put over another kind. Only a few years ago, young women at the opera in strictly formal attire, used heavy shell glasses that they shoved into and pulled out of their hair entirely undisturbed by the inappropriateness to occasion and dress Somebody set the style, and so "everybody did it."

Fad Could Not Go Over

CERTAIN foibles, however, have not found it possible to impress themselves on twentieth century glasses. One such is the monocle which Heather Thatcher, the English actress, wears with great chic. In Hollywood several movie actresses imitated her but only for a little while. The fad just wouldn't go over.

For the most part, at the present moment, glasses follow the international, common sense style: Mechanical accuracy, suitability to activity and leisure, and becomingness to type and personality. Science, utility and, of course, beauty.

The latter half of the century? Who knows? It is the unexpected in the fashion of glasses as in all things that makes for the thrill of living.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By. J. C. MAITRA

INEVITABLE DRAW.—INVITATION TO NEW ZEALAND—FOOTBALL UNFIT FOR RAINY SEASON?—COMPOSITION OF COMMONWEALTH TEAM.—WIFA'S SURPRISING DECISION.—GLAMOUR OF WIMBLEDON.

★

The second Test match between England and New Zealand has also ended in a draw. This was to be expected in a three-day engagement. If the tourists had a weaker batting side or the home team a stronger attack or if the clerk of the weather had lent a helping hand the results might have gone in favour of England.

But New Zealand proved as good as their hosts in every department of the game and succeeded in emerging from the fray with higher credit than their rivals. Their lead of 171 runs in the first innings speaks highly of their batting success—especially of Martin Donnelly who by compiling a magnificent double century—206 to be exact—threw several records to the winds in the bargain.

IGNORANCE OF LAW?

A strange thing occurred on the first day of the match. The England skipper, Mann, applied closure at the fall of nine wickets which is against the rules governing three-day Test matches. Obviously he wanted to capture a couple of quick wickets by the end of the day. But the declaration was illegal.

Fortunately for Mann, neither the New Zealand Captain nor the umpires questioned his decision. In that case, the innings would have to be continued till the fall of the last wicket or till next morning. However, it is surprising that umpires of the Test calibre kept 'mum' when an important rule was broken by the home skipper. I wonder what action the MCC is going to take against them.

LIMITATION OF TESTS

Many cricket fans in England are dissatisfied by the limitation of the present Series of Tests to three days. The visitors have proved beyond a shadow of doubt that they are strong enough to battle on even terms against their redoubtable opponents for that period. In fact there was every possibility of their winning the second Test if time permitted it.

I have little doubt that the M.C.C. will now consider the advisability of increasing the period of the Tests to four days. But I am afraid that if the present mode of slow scoring is persiseed in by batsmen there is little chance of arriving at decisive results even within four days. Didn't we see five-day Test matches against the West Indies ending in draws four times out of five?

The only alternative is to prepare the wicket in such a way that it will help both the batsmen and the bowlers equally. Then even the limit of three days would be enough to bring about a thrilling result. It is high time every cricketing country moved towards this sensible direction.

INVITATION TO NEW ZEALAND

'Vizzy', the President of the U.P. Cricket Association, has suggested that this New Zealand team, now touring in England, should be invited to play at least one or two matches in Bombay on their way home. It would be a good thing indeed if Captain Hadlee and his mates are persuaded to agree to this proposal.

I had thrown out a similar suggestion in these columns last year when the Australian team was on a visit to England. But nothing came out of it. Needless to mention, the entire cricket world of India would have loved to see the Great Master Don Bradman, in action before his retirement from cricket. There is little hope of seeing him now.

AMUSING SUGGESTION

A few days ago I was rather amused to read in the "Free Press Bulletin" that our football tournaments should be played off in the months of April and May before the Monsoon sets in and indoor games like Badminton and table tennis should be played during the rainy season. The writer followed this up with a further suggestion that seasons for all games should be properly demarcated with an eye to their suitability to climatic conditions.

"The Gaslight Gossiper" evidently does not know that football is a monsoon game and is meant for the rainy days. Slips and falls on a slippery and slushy ground are as much enjoyed by the players as by the spectators. As it is, this game is played over five to six months throughout the country, giving our players full opportunity to play both on hard and soft grounds.

In England it is played during the winter months—chiefly on muddy surface and in chilly weather. And cricket is played in summer. I remember years ago our cricket season used to stand on all fours with the English season culminating with it with our principal tournament, the Quadrangular. The result was that most of the matches were washed out and even the Quadrangular was left unfinished. It took the Quadrangular Committee several years of disappointments to shift the season to winter. That suits us best.

PROPER SEASONS

It is but right and proper that each game should have a season of its own. Just as it is impossible to play cricket and hockey—or indulge in athletics—during the monsoon months owing to the frequent downpours and consequent downpours and confulaitf lopH quent flooded condition of the grounds, it is unwise to play soccer and rugger during the cold weather when the ground is hard. Falls may mean not only bruises but practure and dislocations.

It would be a good thing indeed if people revelled in indoor games like badminton and table tennis during the rainy season only. Because all exercises taken in the open are better for health than those taken within doors. As a matter of fact they are not enjoyable even to watch. But in these days when tournaments are held in different parts of the country for most part of the year a top class player has little option to choose. He is drawn from place to place to take part in one Competition or another.

ABSENCE OF INTENSIVE PRACTICE

It may be said with some justification that there are too many tournaments in our city for each game which rolongs the seasons inordinately. The players get little chance and time to practise. Consequently they cannot rise above a certain standard. To gain experience tournament play is very necessary. But to attain perfection intensive practice is equally essential. Unfortunately for the city—and the country at large—the necessary conveniences for practice—apart from cricket—are now and far between. Unless the Government and the Municipalities provide the amenities and offer substantial help, this will not be possible.

NEXT M.C.C. VISIT

Cricketers in India will be happy to learn that there is a probability of an M.C.C. team visiting India in the winter of 1951-52. They would be welcome throughout the country—particularly by the CCI whose finances would sorely need an annual visit from a foreign land to replenish its lean exchequer.

We have not yet heard about the final composition of the Commonwealth team which is expected to visit this country next cold weather. Let us hope that will not turn out to be hotch-potch combination raked up at the eleventh hour. That is sure to spell complete failure of the tour.

A SURPRISING DECISION

A am exceedingly surprised at the decision taken by the WIFA committee in connection with the marching orders passed by Referee Gopalan against Dhondu Agre of St Francis Goans. After the lapse of nearly a fortnight, the Committee was impelled to give the benefit of doubt to the offending player.

I do not understand what this means. Is it suggested that the referee was wrong in sending Agre off the field? In that case no referee would dare to send an offending player out in future. That is bound to lead to chaos. If the Committee did not mean this, then why did they not reprimand him for his ungentlemanly conduct?

BEHAVIOUR OF PLAYERS

It has been suggested in certain quarters that Gopalan had lost control over the game in question. I do not know if that is the view held also by the Committee. This is altogether wrong. If the referee had lost control over the game, we might have seen worse scenes than those which vitiated the contest. The fact that Gopalan had the courage to award penalties even at a late stage of the game shows that he knew what he was doing. It is generally forgotten that the players did not help the referee at all. On the contrary they made his task as difficult and unpleasant as possible by resorting to all kinds of questionable tactics. If such things are permitted to grow, then "Goodbye' to clean football.

GLAMOUR OF WIMBLEDON

By the time these lines appear in print, curtain would have been rung down on the Mecca of lawn tennis—I mean of course the Wimbledon Championships. The current session has fully emphasised the fact that, despite the annual desertion of top-ranking players from their amateur status, Wimbledon still retains its ancient glamour. In fact it has enhanced its popularity tremendously as its rising number of foreign stars fans clearly indicate.

It is true none of the present day stars can be compared favourably with the old aces like 'Bill' Hilden among men and Sazanne Lenglen among women. Such dazzling meteors appear on the horizon but rarely. But those who shine on the stage today are more or less of equal caliore which help to make the contests attractive and interesting.

India is still far away from the limelight. Unless special efforts are made to popularise the game and encourage our youngsters there is little hope of our reaching the top in the near future.

WIMBLEDON ATTRACTS THEM

Left to right: Mrs. Ivor Salmon and Mrs. Donald Josephs wearing sunglasses study programme of the openin g day on arrival at Wimbledon.

Mrs. Subhag K. Singh, an Indian visitor, in her national dress, snapped on arrival at Wimbledon.

Males Have Higher Blood Pressure

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Males have a significantly higher blood pressure than females.

This hitherto unappreciated difference between the sexes may be characteristic of all the higher animals, according to experiments just reported to the American association for the advancement of science here.

The difference first appeared in a report on blood-pressure measurements of more than 75,000 students at the University of Minnesota over a period of several years. About half were men and half women. The difference appeared in the systolic pressure (pressure of blood leaving the heart). Apparently the male heart gives the blood a stronger push.

The same difference now has been found in dogs. Dr. Edward J. van Liere and his colleagues of the University of West Virginia medical school report to the association. All the dogs used were placed under a light anaesthetic, thereby eliminating any effect of emotions.

In dogs also the major difference found was in systolic blood pressure. The pressure tends to become equalized when the blood comes back to the heart chambers again.

In humans, it was found, the difference between the sexes disappears in persons over 40, and it is believed the same would hold true for older animals.

The findings may have considerable bearing on the fact that men are somewhat more prone to diseases connected with high blood presure and, especially, sudden death from brain haemorrhages.

SISTER TO KOHINOOR 'OCEAN OF LIGHT'—

(Continued from Page 3)

cartiers. Evidently the Persian rulers cared less for rings than anything else. They are quite unimpressive as the other jewels go—or may be we had just grown blase.

The Shah's scribes were given gold and jewelled pen cases. A secretary named Mostophi was particularly favoured some 60 years ago. The value of his pen case might have rebuilt a town.

In the valut across a narrow hall was the state gold reserve, row upon row of gold bricks in tiered racks. But what were gold bricks to people who had seen treasure in glittering gems valued at dol. 600,000,000? After this, all the gold bricks in the world could not cause us to lift an eyebrow. Gold bricks might be good for doorstops perhaps. Otherwise they were beneath the notice of any man or woman who had looked upon the "Ocean Of Light" lying pure and serene between two fabulous jewelled crowns.

—NANA.

DO COSMIC RAYS CAUSE CANCER?

Some Guesses That Were Fruitful

By J. B. S. HALDANE

AS a general rule the public does not hear much about scientific theories until either they are fairly generally accepted among scientists, or someone has begun to make money out of them. For example, there are a great many theories about the best way of improving the soil, there is no doubt that many soils need more potash, more nitrogen, or something else fairly simple. Imperial Chemical Industries will tell you the evidence for this in great detail. It helps to sell their products. There is also no doubt that this is not the whole story. For example, some soils would be the better for more earthworms, and you can buy a book telling you how to grow them for the benefit of your farm. If this theory catches on, we may see an Imperial Worm Company, trying to sell worms to all and sundry.

A number of people react negatively to the sales talk for chemical fertilisers, and believe that in the long run they do harm to the soil. I am constantly getting letters asking me to sponsor this view and am regarded as almost a benchman of Lord McGowan's because I won't. I suspect that the truth lies somewhere between the two extreme views, and that if I had dol. 100,000 and a few thousand acreas I might get somewhere near it. One is always right to suspect sales talk, but not all sales talk is lies.

This week I shall write about a theory which I think is probably untrue, but which may prove true, and which at least has the merit that its authors are not likely to make money out of it. It has long been known that X-rays and radioactive substances can not only cure some cases of cancer, but also cause new cancers to appear, a fact which would certainly have pleased Hahnemann, the founder of homoeopathy, had he known it. In the last thirty years it has gradually been discovered that so-called cosmic rays, which are really rapidly moving particles are constantly coming down from outer space, and that when they are stopped by matter, they produce effects like those of X-rays and radioactivity. Two American authors, Morris and Nickerson, in the Swiss journal "Experientia," examine the evidence for the belief that cosmic rays play a part in causing human cancer, as Eugster and Hess had earlier suggested.

The incoming particles are electrically charged, and are bent out of their paths through space by the earth's magnetism, so about ten per cent more arrive near the earth's magnetic poles than in the regions farthest away from them. Some kinds of particles are completely screened off from the "magnetic equator," so cancer ought to be commoner as we go towards either magnetic pole. The statistics which they have collected show without doubt that it is. Of course the objection is that the magnetic poles are so near the geographical poles that this merely means that cancer gets rarer as a cause of death as one approaches the equator. This might be because other causes of death become commoner, and because deaths from cancer are not properly registered.

The statistics of the United States do not bear out this view. Skin cancer, which is almost certainly partly due to sunburn increases in frequency as we go south. It is only for some internal organs, such as the stomach, that there is a marked trend. It is not because cancer is commoner in cities than in the country, for the geographical trend applies to cities as well as to rural areas. Again, cosmic rays are stopped by air to a considerable extent. So people living at a height are more exposed to them than those near sea level. It is strinking that the cancer mortality in Switzerland is nearly double that of neighbouring countries.

There have been plenty of similar theories in the past. Thus in the 19th century it was proved beyond a doubt that people who lived largely on potatoes were particularly liable to die of tuberculosis. Some pleople went further, and said that potatoes were a cause of tuberculosis. Engels in the unpublished notes translated as "Dialectics of Nature" provisionally adopted this theory. But as he did not publish it, this fact cannot be held against him. He did not publish it because he was not satisfied with the drafts of the book, although it contains a great deal of the utmost value. The fact, of course, is that the people who lived mainly on potatoes 70 years ago were also the people who lived mainly in grossly overcrowded slums, and could not fight against an infection which was almost universal. It is entirely probable that some other cause than difference in cosmic radiation will be found to account for the facts about the geography of cancer. Other causes have been suggested. The racialists have laid great stress on the fact that liver cancer is commoner, and many other kinds rarer, among several coloured races.

But racial theories will hardly explain why liver cancer is commoner, and stomach cancer rarer, in Vermont than in Maine. There are not many Negroes in Vermont. It is clear that geography, as well as race, diet, occupation and so on, plays a part in determining the incidence of cancer.

Race Theory?

How it does so is uncertain. Most of the obvious guesses are wrong. For example, American city dwellers live at a much higher temperature than English. But they do not have appreciably less cancer in their northern regions. I mention this particular guess, because it is a good example of the sort of guess which has often, but by no means always, proved fruitful in the past.

The theory that malaria was carried by mosquitoes started as a guess, and took a long time to prove conclusively. The theory that potatoes cause tuberculosis was a guess that did not come off I have no doubt that the theory that cancer is caused by cosmic rays will be taken up by cranks, to the distress of its authors, and it will probably be mixed up with astrology. Someone might even make a fortune by selling magnets, or something equally inefficient, to deflect cosmic rays.

The plain fact is that there is no single cause of cancer, and no one cure. Poverty is one cause, and alcoholism another. But they are not the only causes, or rich total abstainers would never die of it, as some have done.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
I THINK I'LL HAVE SOME FISH, THEY SAY IT'S EXCELLENT BRAIN FOOD.
HOW ABOUT A NICE WHALE?
GLADYS PARKER
2-26

MINISTERING ANGELS

(Continued from Page 2)

I gave them the law on the subject and threw out veiled threats. The station staff decided that I must, at the very least, be a Minister of State travelling incog. The dogs were taken to the dog-box Blenheim was nothing to it.

But coming back to our muttons, that is, the lady sitting on the lower berth at Delhi Main station. I think the fellows in the compartment were wrong to refuse a lower berth to her. It was indiscreet. It was risky. It was dangerous.

A lady should never be allowed to go up on an upper berth. It is risky. It is dangerous. What cannot a woman do if she gets a higher pitch than you? Suppose she is a smoker,—as all progressive women are expected to be,—she can always drop her cigarette ash on you. She can throw the cigarette-end itself, —alight, of course,—on a lower berth. She can look down on you, make faces at you, throw her pillow at you.

And finally, when the dawn comes, she can alight on you. On your head, or your tummy—or whatever other part of your anatomy she prefers for a cushy landing.

I am not blathering nor drawing on my imagination. It did happen. To me, if you please. No, she did not merely alight on me, but did something far worse. She ruined my fair name in the town.

The town was Patna. I was coming from Calcutta by the Punjab Mail, and had an upper berth. Heaven knows where the woman got in, but when I woke up somewhere near Bukhtipore, I found her occupying the other upper berth. Presently, she woke up, too. I clambered down from my berth. She sat up and eyed me.

She went on eyeing me for quite a good while. I should have looked elsewhere but like the fool that I then was, I thought that she was probably finding it difficutl to get down and so asked her if she wanted a hand to help her down. Even then, I did not see what was coming to me.

For the lady had evidently been a Circus lady,—a show-woman. A large woman. There were about three maunds of her—taken by and large. And yet I had the supreme temerity to lend her a hand down. Well, well, you can only grow old to get wise. I was very young.

So, I stretched a hand. She caught it and bent down. I found that one hand was no good. So I stretched out the other hand too. She caught that one also. And then she completely absorbed me. If "absorbed" is the right word for it. One minute I was standing on the floor. The next, I was lost in her Engulfed.

I was quite lost in her fold. Some how, she had interlocked herself round my neck, and then decanted herself to the floor—with me at the bottom. My own weight was somewhere in the region of seven stones. It always has been,—from that morning. But that was not the worst of the encounter.

There were two friends of mine sleeping on the lower berths. And within a couple of hours of my arrival at Patna, the town was full of all sorts of uncomfortable talk. It was not the kind of talk a married man likes to hear about himself. And it came of some fool allowing that woman to go up.

Always keep the woman down,—as long as you can. Top dogs are bad enough.

Wearing helmets and clad in bathing trunks, members of a movie camera crew prepare to film training activities in a U. S. Navy Underwater Salvage Training Corps off Silver Springs, Florida.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Afghanistan Highlights

Ack-Ack guns on parade in Kabul during Independence Day celebrations.

★

The King of Afghanistan (centre) during a visit to an exhibition.

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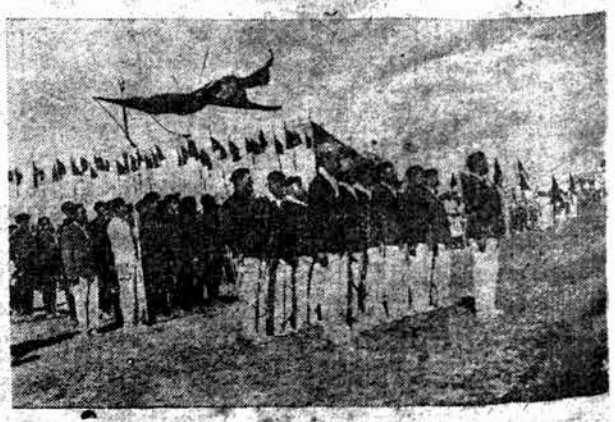
Small tanks parade Kabul during the celebration of the Independence Day.

March Past of the Afghan Troops.

Cadets of the Afghan Military Academy on parade.

March Past of the Afghan Cavalry.



Afghan sportsmen on parade.

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